The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35. To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. } Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, 6th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 4th proximo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS visèd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

FOR RANGOON.

With immediate despatch.

THE British Ship MARY ANNE. For Freight, &c., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ ,, Under Vests.
- ½ ,, Linen Collars.
- 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
- ½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 ,, White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent, on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles, on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

- Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
- McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
- Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
- Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
- Best Triestie Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
- Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
- Anti-Corrosive Paint.
- Corrugated Hoop Iron.
- Jim Crows
- Smiths' English Bellows.
- Canvas.
- Rollers, Skins.
- Bundling Twine.
- Portland Cement.
- Paint Oil, of various sorts.
- Wire Netting.
- Fire Engines complete.
- Patent Water Closets.
- Traversing Screw Jacks.
- Corrugated Iron.
- Belting of sizes.
- Clear Cloth.
- Paper for Mill use.
- Iron Tanks of sizes.
- Fire Bricks.
- Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN and CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT via MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

PERIODICAL CLEARANCE SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 3rd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will hold on the premises, in Hummum Street, occupied by Messrs. Soundy and Co., the usual periodical sale of the Surplus Stock of the said Firm, in order to make room for several Shipments of New Season Goods—both arrived and about to arrive. The Sale on this occasion will comprise:—Pianos by Broadwood and Sons, and others. Harmoniums from Manufactory of Alexandre, Orchestrinas, Spare Barrels, Musical Boxes, Accordians, English and German Concertinas, Violins, Spare Bows, Guitars, Kerosine and Argand Lamps, Stationery, Inkstands, Blackwood's Ink in Pint and Quart Stone Bottle, Stationery Cabinets, Copying Presses and Books, Ledgers and Journals, Framed Pictures and Colored Photographs, Fancy Desks and Work Boxes, Binoculars and Opera Glasses, richly Silver-plated Dish Covers, Cruets and Tea Services, Loyset's Coffee Urns, Cash and Deed Boxes, Patent Ice-making Machines, Gazogenes for the immediate manufacture of Sodawater, some of Dr. Dancoell's Patent Animal Charcoal Filters, Bicycles, Mirrors, one or two full Band Hand Organs with spare Barrels.

AND

A MAGNIFICENT SELF-ACTING ORGAN with 6 spare Barrels, in perfect order, in tone, execution, and effect equal to a full Military Band.

A few dozens of Claseri's pure Grape Brandy; by order of the Consignees, to close an account.

SALE OF HESSIAN CANVAS, TWINE AND BAGS.

To Close an Account.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms:—

- 9 Bales Hessian, 36, 40, 45, 54 inch.
- 4 ditto Canvas No. 1 to 3
- 6 ditto Twine 8 and 12 lbs Bundle
- 3 ditto Hessian Bags 28 by 35
- 3 ditto ditto ditto 28 by 38
- 4 ditto ditto ditto 28 by 40

SALE OF VALUABLE PLANTS, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises of Messrs. King, Sugden and Co., Perseverance Foundry, Upper Duncan Road, the whole of the following valuable plant formerly belonging to the Mazagon Iron Works:—consisting of 1 16-H. P. Portable Engine, Double Cylinders with reversing Gear, by Robey & Co. of Lincoln, 1 ditto 10-H. P. single motion by ditto, 1 ditto 8-H. P. ditto by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 1 6-inch Centrifugal Pump, with wrought iron sanction pipe, by J. and H. Gwynne & Co. 1 26 feet slide lathe with 20 feet screw 12 inches centre and 12 inches gap. Wrought Iron Fans 2½ and 3 feet, Double and Single Crab Winches, Swinging and Guye Cranes, 4, 8 and 2-H. P. Vertical Engines, Punching and Shearing machine, self-acting and Wood Turning Lathes, Wrought Iron Press Screw, Circular Saw Benches with Saws, Vertical Saw Bench, Cast Iron Steam Pipings, Lifting and Force Pumps, Four wheel Lory, patent Cupola. A quantity of driving pullies for Gins, Smith's Tools, Travelling Jacks, Rivets, Hydraulic Pump for testing Boilers, and a large quantity of miscellaneous articles.

Bombay, 3rd November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods:

On account and risk of the first purchaser Joseph Mahomed—C—B—45, 50-52, 58, 74-79—11 Cases Linen Thread.

At 1 P.M.

1 Dog-cart with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first class English Mahogany semi grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a ditto ditto full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, handsome Carriages, Horses, &c., Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Griffiths, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, First-rate Cottage Piano by Cramer and Co., &c., and (if not previously disposed by private contract) a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton convertable into a Waggonette, a ditto ditto Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Arab Flea-bitten Grey and Chesnut Horses, the latter a first-rate saddle horse for either Lady or Gentleman sets of English double and single harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Mills.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Jamadar Uwadbin Oomarbin Uwad Ulghahatee, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Oosman, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street, in the Island of Bombay, on the west side thereof in the Bhooleshwer Division, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 56, and standing partly on the fazandaree ground belonging to Jahangeer Bazunjee and partly on the ground belonging to the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and containing by admeasurement 172 6/9 square yards, being 74 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedans, and on or towards the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street on the west side thereof in the Boleshwer Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and standing on the fazandaree ground belonging to Manockjee Jeenajee, Parsee, and being 75 feet and 6 inches in length and 28 feet in breadth, and containing by admeasurement 234 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbae Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

On THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 3—All that right, title and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Government ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Doorga Deeree Street, in the Island of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3043, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and house of Memon Esmael Beg and the house of Parsee Nusserwanjee Heerjeebhoy, on or towards the west by a passage and house of Marwaree Jetha Roopa, on or towards the north by a passage called Doorga Street and house of Jaffer Shaw Fuckeer, and on or towards the south by Doorga Deeree Street.

On FRIDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 P.M.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually Rs. 1-9-5, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No. 126 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road leading to Waddalla and bhatt ground of Dhuba Rama, on or towards the west and north by the vacant ground of the Government, and on or towards the south by the bhatt ground of Paulo Pascoal de Souza.

On the same day at 4 P. M.

All the right title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry, containing by admeasurement 65½ Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Focca Foras annually annas twelve and pies nine, standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antoba under No. 128, of Waddalla village, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the road leading to Wuddalla and bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on the west and north by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

All right, title, and interest possessed by the Said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece of parcel of Focca ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District, in the Island of Bombay, subject to the payment of seven Adolees rent under No 142, of Waddalla village, and bounded as follows, on the east by the public road leading to Wuddalla, on the west and south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on the north by the Government ground.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey fleabitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

Bombay, 3rd November 1870. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes:—

I. To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

II. To decide by Extraordinary Resolution, which will be duly advertised hereafter, in what way the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

THE BECHARDAS' S. & W. COMPANY (Limited).—Proceedings of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDAS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, held at the Company's Office near Raikhud on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October 1870, at 12 o'clock Noon.

Shareholders Present.

- Shet Becherdas Ambaidas, Chairman.
- Shet Oomabhoy, Executor of Shet Hatheesing Kessersing } Directors.
- Shet Chuggonbhoy Bhaichund
- Doctor D Wyllie
- Shet Kurrumchund Premchund
- Parikh Kandas Jumnadas
- Shet Wadilall Panachund's Manager, Kurrumchund Muncharam
- Mr Cowasjee, Executor of the late Mr. Muncherjee Sorabjee.
- Mr Cursetjee Tamooljee
- Mr Dadabhoy, Son of Dinshaw Hormusjee
- Mr Merwanjee Cowasjee
- Mr Cursetjee Byramjee
- Parikh Harivulub Malookchund
- Patell Nathoobhai Purshotum
- Patell Hargovund Kevuldas
- Shet Virzvulubdas Dwarkadas
- Sha Jetha Dewsy's Proxy, Patell Dowlutram Joetaram
- Patell Runchordas, brother of Jumnadas Moteechund
- Borah Ameeroodin Fazul Allie
- Sha Kesshewlall Hemchund
- Sha Hukumchund Vakutchund.

Proposed by Dadabhoy, son of Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Tamooljee, and carried unanimously, that Shet Becherdas Ambaidas be requested to take the Chair. Accordingly Shet Becherdas, having taken his seat in the Chair, read the Notice convening the Meeting and the Proceedings of the last General Meeting held on the 14th April 1870, and the Award of the Arbitrators.

Proposed by Shet Virzvulubdas Dwarkwadas, and seconded by Shet Chuggonbhoy Bhaichund, and carried unanimously by all the Shareholders present, and resolved, that according to the award of the Arbitrators all the moveable and immoveable property of the Becherdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, viz. the Buildings, Machinery, &c. be sold to Shet Becherdas Ambaidas for Rs. 3,29,934, three lacs twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-four; deducting therefrom the debt due by the Company Rs. 2,01,294, the balance remaining Rs. 1,28,640, divided by 384 Shares will give Rs. 335 per each Share, which sum all the Shareholders are to receive from Shet Becherdas on the Shares being transferred to his name as usual, and Shet Becherdas to pay at that rate for all the Shares so transferred to him, and the Company be wound upand dissolved.

Proposed by Shet Oomabhoy Hutheesing and seconded by Mr Muncherjee Sorabjee's Executor, Cowasjee Muncherjee, and carried unanimously, that the obligation of Doctor Wyllie be publicly acknowledged for his exertion in reconciling Shet Becherdas and the Shareholders in the matter of the arbitration, the result of which is most advantageous to the Shareholders.

Proposed by Shet Muncherjee Sorabjee's Executor, Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee, and seconded by Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee's son, Dadabhoy, and carried unanimously, that the best thanks of the Meeting be given to the arbitrators, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Harree, Rao Sahib Myheeputram Roopram, Khan Sahib Cursetjee Palunjee, and Shet Bhuggoobhai Premchund, these honest and upright gentlemen having taken immense trouble made their award to the advantage of the Shareholders.

Proposed by Shet Kandas Jumnadas, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Tamooljee and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, Shet Bechardas Ambaidas, for his satisfactory management of the Mill and for his liberality in purchasing it to the advantage of the Shareholders who wish that the concern may prove beneficial to himself.

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee, and seconded by Shet Virzvulubdas Dwarkadas and carried unanimously, that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair.

The Meeting then dissolved.

Ahmedabad, 26th October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870, for the REMOVAL and RE-ERECTION of a GOODS SHED at JULGAUM STATION. Full particulars can be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received up to noon on TUESDAY the 15th November 1870 for the ERECTION of IRON ROOF at BHOSAWUL as under:—

Carriage Shop, 240 feet long by two spans of 35 feet.
Erecting Shop, 150 feet long by two spans of 35 feet.

Drawing and Specification can be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone, Circle, 2nd November 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant, for the works on Contracts Nos. 3 and 4 between VEERUMGAUM and WUDWAN. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

NOTICE.—A TRANSLATION, by JEMEDAR SHEIKH AMEER, 19th Bombay N. I., of the ALTERATION in the FIELD EXERCISE, as they appear in the latest Edition for 1870 into Oordoo, is in course of preparation, and will SHORTLY APPEAR in the Balbood character. The Price of each Copy will not exceed RUPEE (1) ONE. Applications should be addressed to the ADJUTANT, 19th N. I., Bhooj.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite to the office of the "Bombay Gazette."

BLACKWELL & Co.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at FORT WILLIAM, in BENGAL.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

Upon reading a Petition of SADANUND BALCRUSHNA, and MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, of Calcutta, Liquidators of the said Company, filed THIS DAY, this Court doth fix THURSDAY, the fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their DEBTS or CLAIMS, or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised to issue Advertisements requiring the Creditors of the said Company on or before the Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and the Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to the said Liquidators at Calcutta, and to come in and prove their Debts or Claims on or before the said Fifth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-One, and informing them that in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are paid.—Dated 16th September 1870.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, & UPTON, Solicitors for the Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Creditors of the said Company are required, in pursuance of the above Order, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts and Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Attornies, if any, to MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE and SADANUND BALCRUSHNA, both of Calcutta, Esquires, the Liquidators of the said Company, on or before the 5th day of January 1871, and to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims on or before the said 5th day of January 1871. And NOTICE is hereby FURTHER GIVEN, that in default of such Creditors and Claimants complying with the Requisitions of the above Notice, such Creditors and Claimants will be EXCLUDED from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts or Claims are proved.—Dated this 19th day of September 1870.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANUND BALCRUSHNA, } Liquidators.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

	Rs.	
CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 15	,,
Old Cognac	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24	,,
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	,, 18	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all,

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation), has been REMOVED to No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the ENGINEER INSPECTOR of STEAM BOILERS and PRIME MOVERS, and SECRETARY to the COMMISSION for the INSPECTION of STEAM BOILERS and PRIME MOVERS, has been REMOVED to the Pendals, Esplanade.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd proximo, for LANDING COALS from Vessels in Harbour to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s premises at Mazagon. Terms and conditions of Contract may be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING STEAMERS at the Company's Dock, Mazagon. Terms and conditions can be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on TUESDAY the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., when the attendance of the Members is requested.

Bombay Yacht Club, 31st October 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of November 1870 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th October 1870.

RE GENERAL WILLIAM LANG, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against, the Estate of WILLIAM LANG, late of Rossie House, Bridge of Carn, in the County of Perth, North Britain, Esquire, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, who died at Rossie House aforesaid on the 3rd day of January 1870, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects, with Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed, were on the 18th day of October 1870 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DAVID JOBSON NASMYTH, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Great Trigonometric 1 Survey of India, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 19th day of November 1870, to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Executors in England, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having Property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for the said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th day of October 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Applicant's Proctors.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 27th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November and 3rd December.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, undertake to Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods Stores, &c., of every description obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 8	
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0	,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats ......Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN

MRS. CARROLL,

MILLINER and DRESSMAKER,
1, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY ALWAYS on HAND.

Dressmaking, Wedding and Mourning Orders, completed on the shortest notice with the greatest care and punctuality.

"Ladies' own Materials" made up!

CHARGES MODERATE!!

N.B.—Mrs. C. begs to draw the attention of her kind Constituents and the Public to her removal from 21 Bellasis Junction Road to the above place for the convenience of her Customers, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Outstation Orders expeditiously executed.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICE.—A comfortable UPPER-STORIED HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill, TO BE LET from 15th November 1870. For further particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

27th October 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, Medow Street, Bombay,

Are SELLING OFF, at greatly REDUCED PRICES for CASH, to effect a Speedy Sale, a portion of LAST YEAR'S STOCK, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, to make room for a large consignment of Goods to hand, and others to arrive shortly.

G. NICOLL & Co. have on hand a supply of Boots and Shoes personally selected by Mr. G. Nicoll in the English market, of a superior description to any hitherto imported. A Discount of 10 per cent allowed on all cash purchases. Up-country Constituents, to avail themselves of the above discount, should accompany all Orders with a Remittance.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire Rs. 4
Brougham do. do. ,, 5
Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	Rs. 40 each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 ,,	,, 43 ,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 ,,	

W. NICOL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE. Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

	Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London ......quarts	5 4	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto ......pints	3 4	,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne ......quarts	40 0	,,
Ditto Ditto ......pints	22 0	,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay ......quarts	30 0	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto ......pints	16 0	,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality ......quarts	36 0	,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality ......pints	32 0	,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle ......quarts	35 0	,,
Ditto ditto Hock ......quarts	35 0	,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy	22 0	,,

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

REDUCED RATES.

IN consequence of instructions from home to clear off our Stocks, as Messrs. CHARLES TOVEY and SON have, for the present, decided upon discontinuing further shipments of their Wines to this Presidency, we have Reduced our Prices, as shown in the List below, to which we beg your attention.

The Wines marked thus + may be had in Pints at Rs. 2 per Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL,
AGENTS FOR CHARLES TOVEY & SON

CLARETS.

Reduced Rates. Rs. a. p.		Former selling Rates. Rs. a. p.
12 0 0	+Mèdoc Ordinaire, C. T.'s No. 4	15 0 0
16 0 0	+St. Emilion, C. T.'s No. 3	20 0 0
19 4 0	+St. Julien, C. T.'s No. 2 C (a good after-dinner Wine)	24 0 0
24 0 0	+St. Estèphe, C. T.'s No. 2 B	30 0 0
28 12 0	+Margaux, C. T.'s No. 2	36 0 0
32 0 0	+Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0
20 0 0	+HAUT SAUTERNE No. 1	25 0 0

BURGUNDIES.

20 0 0	+White Pouilly	
24 0 0	+Chablis	30
24 0 0	+Red Beaune	30 0 0

(These Wines are especially recommended.)

CHAMPAGNES.

23 0 0	+Ay	26 0 0
34 0 0	+Extra dry Sillery Royal	40 0 0
40 0 0	Champagne in half pints, per 4 doz. case	50 0 0
15 0 0	+Ullaged Sparkling Wines, a few cases	15 0 0

PALE SHERRIES.

19 4 0	Soft, fine, dry dinner, No. 3	24 0 0
25 12 0	+Soft, fine, old dry, No. 2	32 0 0
32 0 0	+Very choice old dry, No. 1	40 0 0
35 4 0	+"Three Crowns" Solera	44 0 0
40 0 0	+La Perla	50 0 0

PORTS.

24 0 0	+Fine Fruity Old	0 0
28 12 0	+Very Choice Old	36 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

30 0 0	+Very Choice Muscat	36 0 0
33 0 0	+Die Blume der Mosel	40 0 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

33 0 0	+Die Perle des Reins	40 0 0

SPIRITS.

28 12 0	Charles Tovey's No. 1 Cognac, vintage 1845	32 9
23 4 0	Hollands Geneva, 15 squares	26 0 0
16 4 0	Old Tom and Unsweetened Gin	18 0 0
19 12 0	Irish and Scotch Whisky	22 0 0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.
BOMBAY.........Elphinstone Circle.
POONA.........East Street.
CALCUTTA.........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

⁂ Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
29 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
,, 4	,,	Pints.
,, 12	,,	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

A further Shipment is due in all October per "OHN LAWRENCE."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,
A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Self-driving PONY PHAETON, with Pole, Chains, and Shafts, and a pair of BAY PONIES, with Single and Double Harness The whole turnout for Rs. 700.—Apply to the Office of CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

- 7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
- Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
- Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
- Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
- Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
- Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
- Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125	each.
Do. ,, 800 ,,	,, 100	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk	,, 12	,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND
BORDEAUX HOUSE
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list:—

SPARKLING WINES.

Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Pts.
CHAMPAGNE: Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs. 70 0	...
Do.	Quarts	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19
HOCK: Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	22 0	12 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
,, BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
,, YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	38 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
,, Pale, White capsule	25
RUM; superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM; London Gin	21
WHISKY; Irish	23
,, Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

- New Map of India.
- Index to Railway Stations.
- Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
- Introduction.
- Railway Time Tables:—
  - Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  - Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.
- Steam Navigation Companies:—
  - P. & O. Co
  - Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  - Messageries Imperiales
  - Austrian Lloyds.
  - Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  - British India Steam Navigation Company.
  - Bombay Steam Ferries.
  - China Steamers.
  - Indus Steam Flotilla.
  - Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  - Irrawady Flotilla.
  - India General Steam Navigation Company.
- Routes by Steamers.
- Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
  - Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
- List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
- Routes in the Central Provinces.
- N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
- Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
- Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
- North Western Dak Company.
- Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
- Agra to Jeypore.
- Rawul Pindee and Murree.
- Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
- Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
- Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm with a little change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	597½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	168¾
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
31,[illegible]	250	125	5 p ct.	National Bank of India	119
0,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	159
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,045
4,000	4,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,425
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	940
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,590
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	955
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	2,025
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	118
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
	3,500	2,440	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

PRESS COMPANIES

150	6,000	2,850	250p*	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,215
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	1,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,500
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,025
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	505
500	1,000	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	910
200	6,000	all	246 p*	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 p*	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	355
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	150 p*	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	—	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	800
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	4,000	800	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	25
	5	19½	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...		East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 7/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half percent	114
Five percent	107¼
Four percent	98¼
Four & half percent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five percent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years do. do	106
5 years' do do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Daubeny, Captain, Director of Gymnastics, on leave, from Poona.

Wallace, Lieutenant, 16th Madras Lancers, on retirement, from Bangalore.

Coussmaker, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Dharwar.

Aitkin, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Department, on furlough, from Cannanore.

Briggs, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURE.—NOVEMBER 2.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on leave, to Allahabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 25th October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Captain and Local Lieutenant-Colonel D. Hastings, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, to be Commandant of the Murree Convalescent Depot, vice Mosse, appointed Director of Gymnastics in India. Dated 17th October 1870.

Colonel J. Barrett, Bengal Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to Rawul Pindee, for general duty, and will join that station on the expiration of his present leave.

Major A. Ellis, Staff Corps, is, at his own request, transferred to Meerut, for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the name of Captain W. D. Bond, 58th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments, published in G. O. C. C. dated 1st October 1870, page 475.

Captain A. D. Butter, Bengal Staff Corps, lately employed in the Revenue Survey Department, is attached to the 43rd Native Infantry, for duty.

Official notification has been received of the following officers having been permitted to exchange into the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement:—

1st Foot.—Captain H. G. White, 1st Battalion.

1st Foot.—Captain R. A. Manners, 2nd Battalion.

Lieutenant A. B. Harvey, 5th Lancers, is appointed to act provisionally as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General B. Taylor, commanding the Oude Division, subject to the conditions laid down in G. O. No. 1 of 1867, vice Brevet Major H. G. Deedes, resigned.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. C. dated the 1st October 1870, page 475, 38th Foot—For "Lieutenant A. de. V. Alexander;" read "Lieutenant J. Alexander."

RAILWAYS—PASSAGE.

Government has been pleased to rule that all officers travelling at the public expence, except those who draw mileage allowance, *must* invariably provide themselves with Government passage warrants for the journey.

REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the addition of an English and Hindoostanee Vocabulary, compiled by Captain G. E. Borradaile, Madras Staff Corps, to the list of books authorized for Hindoostanee classes in regimental schools by the General Order Nos. 20 and 44 of 1870.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT—FUEL.

The following extract of a letter from Government in the Military Department, to the Commissary General, No. 520, dated 24th September 1870, is published for information and guidance:—

"Para. I. * * * * *

The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council authorizes fuel being supplied in married quarters for one fire place only and not for two, when but one family is occupying the place."

CHOLERA.

G. O. No. 216 of 1870 is, with the sanction of Government, and with reference to para. 73, G. O. 193 of 1870, cancelled.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief however desires to urge upon all medical officers the necessity of using sound judgment and discretion in the issue of extra articles of diet during prevalence of cholera, and directs that a statement of all such issues, showing the grounds upon which they were made, shall in all cases be forwarded, through the Inspector General of Hospitals, for the information of Government.

COLLEGES.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 30th July and 27th September 1869, laying down rules for the admission, as students, of non-commissioned officers and privates of British regiments to the Thomason College, Roorkee, Commanding Officers are informed, that staff sergeants of the regiment or corps under their command must not be permitted to take advantage of the provisions of the above quoted order, unless they consent to resign their staff appointment and revert to platoon sergeant. Applications for such reversions will be made to General Officers commanding Divisions and Districts.

GUARDS.

With reference to the return of nights in bed of soldiers of the two armies furnished quarterly to Head Quarters through Divisions and Districts, the Commander-in-Chief desires that officers commanding regiments may be reminded that in making the necessary calculation to ascertain the amount of guard duty performed by those under their command, only the number of men *available for guard duty* must be divided by the number of men on duty, and not as in some instances has occurred, the total number of men borne on the strength of the regiment. From this product must be deducted one night on duty, and the remainder will show the actual number enjoyed by duty men. The heading of the column "strength" should be in future "strength available for guard duty," to prevent misunderstanding.

HOUSE-RENT.

The following ruling of the Government of India, in regard to the grant of house-rent to departmental non-commissioned officers, when detached on duty, is published for general information and guidance:—

From Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Commissary General No. 672, dated Simla, the 29th August 1870.

With reference to your letters Nos. 2092 and 647, dated 14th April and 1st August 1870, submitting the cases of non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department who were deprived of house-rent while temporarily detached from their stations, I am directed to state that the General Order by the Commander-in-Chief, No. 48 of 1867, had reference to the continuance to the grant of house-rent to departmental non-commissioned officers when detached on duty, who were already drawing it, instead of being furnished with quarters, but the grant of house-rent is exceptional and departmental non-commissioned officers for the most part are, and should generally be, supplied with public quarters.

2. When detached on duty and furnished with camp equipage and carriage, or when allowed any equivalent travelling or marching allowance, they have no claim to house-rent, and no lien on their quarters if required for other purposes, in so far as they are themselves concerned. Government, however, undertakes to provide shelter for their families, and if these are left behind when the non-commissioned officer is detached, he has a lien on their account upon his temporarily vacated quarters, or, if these are required, to an equivalent allowance to enable him to provide suitable shelter for his family, which may be regulated on the usual house-rent of grade.

3. * * * * * *

4. I am, however, to request that in all possible cases, the detached non-commisioned officer's family may not be moved out of any quarters they may occupy.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d.	p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 17s. 6d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal	

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Amicus	Dolbel	Calcutta.
	Anglia	Burt	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Victoria Cross, to Liverpool.

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

Steamer Sattara, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 28	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27	Atholl (s)	Calcutta.
	Madras (s)	Bombay.

Passengers arrived per Oriental, s s—From Rangoon—Dr Paukim and 2 servants, Ensign Armit and 1 servant, Assistant Apothecary Smith and 1 servant, Sergeant Major Murray, wife, 2 children and 1 servant, 1 Corporal, wife and 3 children, 9 Privates of 38th Regiment N I, 7 Rank and File of 7th, 12th and 37th N I, 1 Hospital Assistant and 1 servant, 4 Lascars Ordnance Department, 1 Lascar 7th M N I, Mrs Carberry, Mr and Mrs Rogers, Mr Andall and 49 persons.

From Vizagapatm—General J. D Mein and Captain Plowden.

From Masulipatam—Colonel Moberly and 1 servant, Captain Smalley and 1 servant, Mr W H Graham and 1 servant, Mr Poole and Mr Butler.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND NOVEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 6 packages medicines &c., Corbin & Co.

Fluelin, 45 packages iron nails, Tyabjee Adamjee; 50 cases confectionery, Mohamed Futta; 1 case printing books, Remington & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 2 cases nitric acid, D. S. Kemp & Co.

Florence, 100 cases brandy, H. Nowrojee.

Victoria Cross, 5 hogsheads portwine, Nanabhoy Bhicajee; 121 packages medicines, Vajeshunker Govrishunker.

City of Madrid, 1 case carmice, Nazerally Tyebally & Co.

Balkamah, 6 cases types, The B. E. S. Press.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Victoria Cross, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Madrid, 30 cases sulphuric acid, Currimbhoy Ghellabhoy

FROM SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 1 case boots and shoes, 1 case silk haberdashery &c Mahomed Hajee Cassum; 2 cases millinery, A. M. Gomes & Co.

Rangoon (s), 1 case haberdashery, 1 case boots and shoes, Essa Allana; 2 cases English books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

Baroda (s), 2 cases medical instruments, Grindlay Groom & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND NOVEMBER.

FOR LONDON.

Delawar, 200 pieces E. teeth, Hassum Khan; 8 bales buffalo hides, 19 bales cow hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdoolraman and Co.

Ellora (s), 2 bundles E. teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 12 cases peacock feather, Hussun Noor Mahomed; 1 box cashmere shawls, Assoomul Rewa; 41 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glensannox, 98 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram; 100 bales cotton, Maljee Ruttonsey.

J. C. Bottleboye, 58 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey & Co.; 39 bales cotton, Chuttoorbhooj Munjee; 100 bales cotton, Luxmunrow Mullar; 58 bales cotton, Otumchund Heerjee; 110 bales cotton, Chuttoorbhooj Premjee; 25 bales cotton, Nansook Shobaram; 81 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee.

Ellora (s), 1 bale cotton, Moteeram Damoder; 65 bales wool, Goculdur Samjee; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurriah; 50 bales wool, Dongersee Gopejee.

The Foundling, 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee.

FOR SUEZ.

Ellora (s), 3 boxes indigo, Lulloobhoy Moolchund; 3 bales piece goods, M. M. Misrie.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 50 packages raisin, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 41 bales cotton, Rehemoobhoy Habibhoy; 55 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 40 bales Grey Shirtings, Hajee Adam Esmall & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 5th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M on Sunday.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, *viz.*—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instructions."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification, * dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Thursdays, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on November 10 at 9 A.M; after packet at A.M.)

SIR LEOPOLD HEATH, being about to leave the Station, requests that all COMMUNICATIONS or REMITTANCES on behalf of the CAPTAIN'S WIDOW and ORPHAN FUND may be ADDRESSED HENCEFORWARD to His Excellency Rear-Admiral COOKBURN, the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

Bombay, 2nd November 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

VISCARDI—October 23rd, at Pondicherry, the wife of Robert Viscardi, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ORMAN—October 25th, at Roorkee, the wife of Captain Orman, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—October 24th, at Belwai, the wife of Mr. J. Robertson, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, of a son.

DEATH.

OGILVIE—October 22nd, at Howrah, Edward H. Ogilvie, youngest son of Adam Ogilvie, Esq., late B. C. S., aged 35 years.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1870.

COUNT VON MOLTKE has not been long in providing employment for the army which blockaded and captured Metz. It has been divided into three bodies. Two corps start on a military tour along Belgian frontier of France. It will be their business to reduce Longwy, Montmedy and Mezières, and the possession of these fortified points, together with Thionville, which must soon fall, will give the Germans a second independent line of railway communication from the Moselle to the camp before Paris. They will have, on their left, the troops which have been operating in the Oise, Aisne, and Somme, and will find ample employment for General Bourbaki, "N. No. 2," less mysterious than his recent evasion from Metz and pleasant visit to Hastings. Three corps will march up to Paris, there to be used, either in the lines of investment, or more probably in the West, towards Le Mans and Cherbourg; unless it be necessary to reinforce the German army on the Loire. Two corps will go South, blockade Besançon, and join General von Werder, who has moved on Dijon, south-west, not on Langres *west* of Vesoul, as we were led to believe. The army in the South, thus reinforced, will probably number between 80,000 and 90,000 men, and its operations will soon decide whether an army of Lyons exists or not. It will probably move on Autun and Chalons sur Saone; and, if not interrupted by battle, will isolate Lyons from direct communication with Tours by occupying Moulins or the great junction at Varennes on the Allier. Thus it will be seen that three fresh and formidable armies have set forth to penetrate departments hitherto untouched by arms; and there are no patent sign that they will not succeed.

IF we still have Sunday mails, the fault is due to the weakness of the Supreme Government. It appears to be one of the subjects of the East Indian Railway Company, and apparently, if it does not take orders from Mr. Sibley and Major Taylor, permits those gentlemen to upset, at their pleasure, arrangements which have received its sanction. Had it not been for the successful mutiny of the East Indian Railway the next mail would leave Bombay on Saturday instead of Sunday; but as the company is more powerful than the Government, we have to endure another month of inconvenience. The East Indian magnates knew perfectly well that ten minutes could not suffice for a halt at Jubbulpore. Their calculation was that the G. I. P. would take forty minutes and make up for the loss by extra speed. Naming ten minutes was mere contemptuous irony. But, even supposing that the loss of time could have been made good by velocity, the effect of the abrupt breach of faith would not have ended there; for the G. I. P. would have been compelled to remodel nearly the whole, if not the whole of its train service. The sacrifices were suddenly and impudently demanded after the G. I. P. had done all it could to meet the exigencies of the bouncing East Indian. But the truth is that the Supreme Government ought to have exerted its power, and ought to have had the moral courage to insist on a fulfilment of promises. The mail service is, in every sense, a public service; the mail to England being pre-eminently important; and the caprices of no one company ought to be allowed to have full swing at the expense of the general good, or at the expense of a large community like that of Bombay. If vacillation, similar to that we have witnessed, if breach of faith at the eleventh hour is to pass with impunity, what little confidence is left in the Supreme Government will disappear, and we shall be forced to confess that it is "firm" and unyielding only where taxation is in question. The great community of India is at its mercy when an income-tax is to be imposed; but the little community of the East Indian, one or two wilful men, was for a time its master on the subject of postal arrangements. The question, we believe, has now been settled. The mail will arrive at 1-30 and leave at 6 P.H.

WHILE we may regard with satisfaction the diminished mortality from cholera during the last quarter, and fairly attribute the result to the sanitary improvement in Bombay, we cannot refrain from remarking that the Health Department stands in need of an ally, without whose aid, its best efforts will be partially frustrated. That ally is the house-owner. The real teaching of the painful story told by Dr. Hewlett is that the poor and even comparatively comfortable are foully lodged to the danger of themselves and the community. The body of proprietors, great and small, are not, in any country, likely to exceed their duties; but there are plainly numbers in Bombay who have not the most remote conception of their duties to their fellow men. The Health Officer gives flagrant examples of huts which seem adapted to take life or undermine the vital powers. We are far from saying, what we do not believe, that the proprietors in the cases referred intended to injure much less kill their tenants; but it is nevertheless impossible that any save exceptional constitutions could live in such sties without suffering grievous hurt in some form. And it is still more obvious that if cholera made a serious inroad on Bombay, the poor creatures who are forced to dwell in these dungeons would die by scores. Those who have escaped owe their immunity partly to the vigour of the Health Department, but mainly to the fact that the cholera visitation of this summer was comparatively mild. We rejoice that Dr. Hewlett had the moral courage to pull down these homicidal huts. No man has a right to kill or injure others in order that he may live; at least not in a state which calls itself civilized. One cannot read the descriptions of the places destroyed without a shudder; and we fear that these exemplary inequities are far from being the only ones that require destruction. There are more pretentious buildings equally baneful, and equally deserving of destruction. Therefore, if cholera, in bad years, is to be kept at a distance, and rendered as little mortal as possible, the house proprietors should aid the Health Department, and free themselves from the stigma of being instrumental in providing nests for fever and cholera. Dr. Hewlett has mentioned one example of a proprietor who has done his duty—the Rao Saheb Wishwanath Mundlik—and that example must be followed if the disgrace now attaching to Bombay is to be removed.

And here we may again ask the Bench of Justices to consider whether it will not be better to spend Rs. 56,000 upon the Health Department than to appropriate them towards the payment of the interest and principal of a loan for roads. We repeat that with a revenue so large as thirty-five lakhs, a great proportion of which is made up of Octroi duties, the Health Department ought not to be starved. We do not deny the desirability of the proposed road improvements. Several of the projects, if executed, would benefit the poor. But we say that the Health Department is the most important section of the municipal administration, and that cleanliness should take precedence of useful and pleasant roads. Moreover, considering that taxation has been so enormously increased, and that it was only the other day that we borrowed to defray current expenditure, it is not sound policy to borrow money, especially when that is done at the expense of the most useful, we may say the vital, department of the Municipality. If a loan is to be raised to make roads and achieve showy street improvements, let the interest and sinking fund be defrayed out of savings on establishments or by some other economy. The meeting of the Bench is to be adjourned, and the time gained will enable the Justices to deliberate seriously on proposals which provide for a loan, but do not provide for the wants of a department upon whose labours we depend for our comfort and our lives.

ENSIGN E. L. ELLIOT, H. M.'s 108th Foot, has been admitted to the Staff Corps, on probation.

THE Sonepore Races have been postponed until the 15th, owing to the country being half under water from the recent heavy rains.

CAPTAIN R. G. JENKINS, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN A. T. DAVIS, doing duty 3rd Goorkha Regiment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. COL. J. J. FULTON, 32nd Regiment Madras Native Infantry, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

COL. C. P. Y. TRESCOTT, Commandant 13th Regiment Madras N. I., has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

TUESDAY last was the day fixed at Kurrachee for an interesting ceremony in connection with the laying of the first block of the Munora break-water, by Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind.

MAJOR J. F. ROBERTSON, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 28th Regiment N. I., has been granted furlough to Europe on private affairs, for one year, from date of departure in December next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. GEORGE CRAWFORD HOGG and Lieutenant Algernon Currie, Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed twelve years' service, have been promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, from the 27th October 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. PEILE, R.E., Superintending Engineer Rajpootana Railway, proceeds home on furlough almost immediately. Mr. W. C. Furnival, C. E., will, it is believed, officiate during his absence. Mr. Furnival has been engaged on the preliminary work of a portion of the railway for some months.

IT is probable that His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore will proceed to Calcutta ere long to resume his seat in Council. There is hardly any Chief (remarks the "Pioneer") whose presence there might be of more service; none whose territory will less suffer in his absence; so well served is he by the European officers about his State.

PERHAPS some of our readers who are "up" in Hindustani will read with interest a version of the Viceroy's recent speech to the Chiefs of Rajpootana, rendered into, and afterwards delivered in, the vernacular, by the Foreign Secretary. We publish it elsewhere. The "Pioneer" is told "that the translation is scholarly and accurate, and can scarcely doubt it."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Pioneer":—"Perhaps some one correctly informed will tell us whether it is the eldest son, or the eldest unmarried son, of the Duke of Argyle who is about to marry the Princess Louise? To the best of my recollection it was stated in the papers early last year that the Marquis of Lorne had married a young lady with landed property in Argyleshire, and a ward of his father's; the marriage being described as taking place on the same occasion that the Duke's eldest daughter was married to the Earl Percy. Evidently either the papers or the telegram is in error—which is it?"

IT is said that Colonel W. A. Crommelin, C.B., Inspector-General of Military Works, is to be deputed to Nusseerabad at an early date, to make a special report upon the infantry barracks there. "The Viceroy, during his recent visit is said," we quote the "Pioneer," "to have expressed his opinion of their manifold imperfections with decided emphasis. But when it came to the question of hanging, there was either a difficulty about the particular culprit, or justice demanded more victims than one. Colonel Crommelin may or may not succeed in adjusting the rope fairly."

THE position of affairs in Cabul is not, in the opinion of the "Pioneer," so unsatisfactory as the information given by some of its contemporaries seems to make it appear. "It is true that news has been received that the rebel Khan had come triumphantly out of a skirmish or two, and that deserters were joining him, but the news is not absolutely trustworthy. Even if it is, Shere Ali is in overwhelming strength and in possession of the whole country. An enemy in Yakoob Khan's position with a gathering of malcontents and without a single stronghold, is scarcely formidable, and unless a great change for the worse unexpectedly takes place, such for instance, as the death of the Ameer, or the revolt of a large city, we do not doubt that the *emeute* will be quelled without much further loss of time."

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP RICHMOND.

APPENDED is the decision of the Marine Court of Enquiry, appointed by the Commissioner in Sind to investigate the circumstances of the grounding of this vessel at the mouth of the Indus, and which was composed of Mr. Cole, Collector of Customs, and Captain Stiffe, the Director of the Mekran Telegraph:—

'The barque Richmond, with a cargo chiefly of Government stores, left London for Kurrachee on the 21st April, 1870, and appears to have been navigated from England prosperously (without any special occurrence) up to noon on the day preceding the accident, namely, Sunday the 14th of August, 1870. On that day the position of the ship was fixed by observation, and her head directed for Kurrachee light; the bearing and distance was only 122 miles, and it was blowing a gale from south westward, with heavy sea. Sail was therefore reduced to close reefed topsails, with the intention of making the port the first thing next morning, and getting into the harbour at once, it being high water at about noon on Monday. The lead was hove sufficiently often for the ordinary purposes of navigation. A good look-out seems to have been kept during the night, and the yards were kept braced up, so as to be ready to haul out to the wind the moment it might appear necessary. The water shoaled regularly, and no thought of danger appears to have been entertained, but on shoaling to 14 fathoms about 4 a. m. on Monday morning without sighting the lighthouse, the ship was hauled up N. N. W., and soundings taken again at once. The next cast was 6½ fathoms, and the helm was ordered to be put down, but the ship grounded almost immediately on a mud bank, part of a great extension of the bank off the Kukivari, mouth of the Indus. There was no probability of anything being done at the time; but fortunately the bottom was soft mud, and the ship sustained little damage, and on the weather becoming fine, she was lightened by discharging cargo, and brought up to Kurrachee by her own crew. It appears that the grounding of the ship is due to the only chronometer on board being over 20 miles in error, as shewn by the observations taken when aground, and allowing the lost rate determined by the captain also to a current of nearly 30 miles to the south east, which causes combined are sufficient to place the ship where she grounded, assuming the ship's observations to be correct. But there appears an error in the calculation of the ship's position by the observations on Sunday, amounting to 6 miles, so that a current to the south east of 26 miles would be sufficient to account for the accident.

'There is no doubt of the existence of currents of such strength and directions during the south west monsoon on the great bank of soundings off Kurrachee.

'The Court is of opinion that the captain committed a serious error of judgment in the following instances:—

'First.—He shaped a course direct for the light, instead of steering for Ras Muari, as directed in the sailing instructions he possessed.

'Second.—He made no allowance for current, notwithstanding the warning of a strong set to the south east contained in the same directions.

'Third.—Apart from the directions, it is usual when any doubt exists as to the correctness of the chronometers, to get into the parallel of the port some distance to windward and then run down the distance. In this case the chronometer had been shewn to have a variable rate. It is also to be regretted that no detailed chart of the Sind Coast was on board, to use as a guide in approaching the land by the lead. The only chart of this part of the world was a general track chart of the Indian Ocean, on a very small scale of half an inch to a mile, which was only adapted for the navigation of the open ocean. The Horsburgh's Directory on board was such an old edition as to be obsolete for this part of the coast.

'Even if underwriters are found to insure ships so ill provided with the means of navigating correctly, it appears to the Court a question for the consideration of Government, whether Government stores should be shipped for a long sea voyage in any ship not provided with the properly authorized admiralty charts and sailing directions.

'The Court would also suggest the advisability of preparing revised sailing directions, pointing out more strongly than the existing ones the caution necessary in approaching the Indus banks, and the deep water found close to them.

'The Court also wishes to express an opinion that the grounding so far as any evidence before it goes, was purely accidental; indeed it seems prima facie utterly improbable that any one wishing to cast away his ship wilfully, would select a lee shore during a gale of wind, such as the coast of Sind is during the south west monsoon.

'The conduct of the officers and crew appears to have been creditable.'

BOMBAY RELIEFS.

THE following alterations have been ordered in the reliefs of the Artillery, Cavalry, European and Native Infantry Regiments, for the year 1870-71:—

Head Quarters E. Brigade R. H. A., from Kirkee to Mhow; the Head Quarters will leave Kirkee for Mhow on the 25th November 1870.

Head Quarters 6th Brigade R. A., from Mhow to Bombay; the Head Quarters will march from Mhow so as to arrive about the end of November 1870 in Bombay, where they will be located.

Head Quarters 18th Brigade R. A., from Kurrachee to Kirkee; the Head Quarters will embark in the steamer leaving Kurrachee about the 23rd November 1870, and on arrival at Bombay will be sent by rail to Kirkee about the 27th idem.

B. E. R. H. A., from Kirkee to Mhow; the battery will leave Kirkee for Mhow on the 15th November 1870.

D. E. R. H. A., from Mhow to Kirkee; the departure of this battery from Mhow has been postponed so as to admit of its meeting the B. E at Borhanpoor, on or about the 13th December 1870.

2-6th and 3-6th R. A., from Aden to Bombay; these batteries on arrival from Aden in February next, will be stationed at Bombay, instead of Poona and Belgaum.

4 6th R. A., from Poona to Aden; this battery will proceed to Aden with the 5-6th R. A., it will move from Poona to Bombay for practice about the 24th November, embarking for Aden early in February 1871.

5 6th R. A., from Belgaum to Aden; this battery will march from Belgaum on the 20th November, and on arrival at Poona about the 15th December will be sent for practice to Bombay, whence it will embark for Aden early in February 1871 with 4-6th R A.

6-6th R. A., from Poona to Bombay; this battery will leave Poona for Bombay with 4-6th R. A. on the embarkation of the detachment 1-7th Fusiliers about the 24th November.

B-9th R. A., from Poona to Kirkee; this battery will move from Poona to Kirkee about the 2nd January 1871, on the departure of the E-9th R. A. from the latter station.

E-9th R. A., from Kirkee to Deesa; this battery will march from Kirkee on the 2nd January 1871, and proceed via Callian, Surat, and Ahmedabad to Deesa.

D-18th R. A., from Kirkee to Neemuch; the march of this battery from Kirkee has been postponed until further orders.

F.18th R. A., from Neemuch to Kirkee; this battery will march from Neemuch on relief by D-18 R. A. from Kirkee.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from Deesa and Rajkote, to Poona; Head Quarters and two troops of 1st Light Cavalry will leave Deesa for Poona on relief by Head Quarters 2nd Light Cavalry, about 19th January 1871. Two troops on 1st November and the Rajkote troop on relief by a squadron 2nd Light Cavalry about 4th December.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, from Neemuch and Deesa to Rajkote; Head Quarters and 4 troops of 2nd Light Cavalry will leave Neemuch for Deesa on relief by 3rd Light Cavalry. The two troops for Rajkote to leave as soon as possible after 15th October.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, from Poona to Neemuch and Nusseerabad; the 3rd Light Cavalry left Poona on the 29th October 1870.

Poona Horse, one troop from Seeroor to Poona, and thence to Kulludghee; the troop Poona Horse left Seroor for Poona on the 20th October 1870, and will leave Poona for Kulladghee on the arrival of the squadron 1st Light Cavalry about 4th January.

1-2nd Regiment (Queen's) from Poona and Sattara to Belgaum; the 1-2nd Regiment will march from Poona on the arrival of the 108th Regiment from Belgaum, about the 6th December 1870 and will proceed via Sattara and Kolapore to Belgaum in relief of the latter corps.

The detachment 1-2nd Regiment (Queen's), at Sattara, will stand fast pending relief by a detachment H. M.'s 49th Regiment, and then march on Belgaum, about the 20th December 1870.

49th Foot, from Deesa to Poona, Bombay, Asseerghur and Sattara; this regiment will march from Deesa on or about the 27th November 1870, and will be stationed as follows:—

Head Quarters, at Poona.
Detachment, at Bombay.
Detachment, at Sattara.
Detachment, at Asseerghur.

H. M.'s 108th Foot, from Belgaum to Deesa; this regiment will march from Belgaum without relief on the 10th November 1870, proceeding via Kolapoor and Sattara to Poona, taking rail from thence to Ahmedabad about the 5th of December 1870.

56th Foot, from England to Poona; this regiment on arrival from England about the 1st April will be sent by rail to Poona, where it will be stationed.

No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners, from Kirkee to Aden; this company will be despatched by rail to Bombay on a date which will be fixed hereafter.

No. 3 Company Sappers and Miners, from Aden to Kirkee; this company will return from Aden in the vessel which take up No. 2 Company, and on arrival at Bombay will be sent by rail to Kirkee.

2nd Regiment N. I. Grenadiers, from Sattara, Bombay and Asseerghur to Poona; the Head Quarter wing will march from Sattara to Poona on the 15th November 1870 in relief of the 24th N. I. The Bombay and Asseerghur detachments of this regiment to remain at those stations until relieved by the detachments of 11th N. I. about 14th and 17th January 1871.

4th Regiment (N. I. Rifles), from Sholapoor to Baroda; the Head Quarter Wing left Sholapoor on the 15th October 1870.

The Left Wing will leave Sholapoor on relief by 28th Regiment N. I., about 23rd February, and will proceed by rail to Baroda.

5th Regiment N. L. I., from Belgaum to Aden; this regiment will embark at Vingorla for Aden about the 13th November, and arrive at Aden about the 25th idem.

Detachment 7th N I, from Kulladgee to Dharwar; the detachment 7th N. I. at Kulladghee will rejoin the Head Quarter of the regiment at Dharwar on relief by a troop of Poona Horse, about the 26th of January.

11th Regiment N. I. from Nusseerabad at Sattara, Bombay and Asseerghur; this regiment will leave Nusseerabad on relief by the 26th Regiment N. I. about 2nd December 1870.

12th Regiment N. I. from Aden to Belgaum; the regiment will embark at Aden about the 29th November, arriving at Vingorla about 30th December 1870.

19th Regiment N. I. from Bhooj to Bombay; this regiment will march from Bhooj on relief by the 20th N. I. about 25th November 1870.

20th Regiment N. I. from Deesa to Bhooj, this regiment will march from Deesa to Bhooj on relief by the 24th N. I. about the 2nd November 1870.

22nd Regiment N. I., from Bombay to Neemuch; this regiment will leave Bombay about 21st December on relief by the 19th N. I., and proceed by wings by rail to Khundwa, from whence it will march to its destination.

24th Regiment N. I., from Poona to Deesa; this regiment moved by wings by rail from Poona to Ahmedabad on the 15th and 16th October 1870.

25th Regiment N. L. I. from Dwarka and Burda Chowky to Dhoolia; the detachments of this regiment will rejoin Regimental Head Quarters at Dhoolia on relief by detachments from the 6th N. I. at Ahmedabad.

26th Regt. N. I., from Baroda to Nusseerabad; this Regiment left Baroda by wings on relief by the Head Quarter wings 4th N I. Rifles on the 21st October, 1870

20th Regt. N I., from Neemuch to Sholapoor, this regiment will leave Neemuch for Khundwa about 22nd January on relief by the 22nd Regiment N I.

ZADKIEL'S PROPHECY.—The old saying—keep a thing for seven years and you will find a use for it—has been strikingly illustrated in the case of the prophetic Zadkiel. In his Almanack for 1853 that veracious seer, referring to Napoleon, said—"But let him not dream of lasting honours, powers, or prosperity. He shall be found ready, nasty, he shall wear no durable crown; but in the midst of deeds of blood and slaughter, with affrighted Europe trembling beneath the weight of his daring martial host, he descends beneath the heavy hand of Fate; and 'falls to rise no more,' with none to mourn him, none to inherit his renown, none to record his good deeds, and none to lament his destruction." And has not all this come true? Zadkiel is the true "Man of Destiny" after all.

THE BROAD OR NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to see by the letter signed "R. E.," in the *Bombay Gazette* of 25th October, that at last some one has come forward to assist in clearing up the pressing question of the Indian gauge. The assertion with which the writer commences, that a narrow gauge had been already determined on for India, was such good news, that his after-arguments failed to overthrow my equanimity; especially as, having thought much and long before forming my own opinions, I cannot now easily yield them to his.

After fully recognising the fact that future Indian lines cannot continue to be made at the past rate of expenditure, the writer appears to recommend the narrow gauge for a difficult or hilly country; and, for the plains, a light 5 feet 6 inches railway. Thus we should have three different systems at work. In order to enable the ordinary heavy carriages and waggons to travel over the slighter branch lines, he proposes, as does Mr. Hawkshaw, to reduce the load until ("R. E." estimates) there shall be only two and a half tons on any one wheel. Well, nothing is more sure than that if you limit your waggons to half load, you pay dearly in working expenses for any saving in first cost of permanent way; and does not "R. E." perceive how immensely he is increasing the disproportion already existing between weight of train and passing load? Either he ignores, or he is not yet aware, of the serious discussion this disproportion is exciting among engineers at home, most of whom consider it the gravest fault of our present system. A writer in the *Times* of 20th and 21st October, 1869, speaks of it thus:—

"In Ireland, the engineers ('exuberantly,' as Mr. Haughton would say) widened the gauge to 5 feet 3 inches. In some of our colonies they are still more exuberant, and, for the dear delights of additional expense, lay down a gauge of 5 feet 6 inches. It is a mistake, for in fact great breadth of gauge is one of those causes which must tend to increase the load of a light goods train. Mr. Bidder has stated that 'not a single goods train is loaded up to one-fourth of its capacity'—in which phrase we are to understand goods as not including coals and other minerals. And the reason why goods are thus distributed in trains that might contain four times the quantity, will be evident on a little consideration. You can fill a passenger train and empty it quickly, for it empties itself. But goods, which have to be distributed at a number of points in a given line, cannot be thus quickly deposited from the train as it stops at the different stations. The train cannot wait, and it is found easier in practice to allot a whole waggon, or as many waggons as may be required to the goods intended for a particular station, and to let the train pass on, dropping whole waggons in its transit. But this implies that goods must be distributed in many more waggons than are necessary for the whole lot, and hence the statement of Mr. Bidder that not a single goods train is loaded up to one-fourth of its capacity. Follow this out and see what it means. It means that the goods are put into waggons which are much heavier than is necessary for them. Increase the size of the gauge, and you must still more increase the weight of the waggons adapted to it. Diminish the size of the gauge, and you can diminish the size of the waggons, diminishing, therefore, the disproportion between the goods to be carried and the capacity of the train to carry them. * * * *

"Thus, two main conditions of the smallness of railway profits are the excessive disproportion of the part of the load which pays for being carried to the part which is carried without paying and the wear and tear of rails and engines. Only 5 per cent. of the weight in passenger trains, and 30 per cent. in goods trains pays, and the blows from the oscillation of an engine going at 30 miles an hour are computed to be ·60 per cent. added to the weight upon the wheels. Whatever enables the same weight of passengers and goods to be conveyed at a less expenditure of locomotive force economizes in the same proportion fuel, rails, and engines. * * *"

Thus, it is that engineers in England consider this question; further extracts bearing upon it will be found in the appendix added to my former papers now being published in pamphlet form.

I recur briefly to the items in which "R. E." chiefly differs from me—viz., ballasting and permanent way. Regarding the first, my long experience forces me to conclude that it would be very unwise to curtail the width of ballast to the extent "R. E." speaks of. The reduction in weight of the locomotive is doubtless to be considered; but, on the other hand, the engine is the steadiest vehicle in the whole train, and when you make each vehicle equally heavy with it, while the lateral vibration increases as it does to the last carriage, then the locomotive ceases to be the measure of strength as hitherto; and a 5 feet 6 inches light railway, with all vehicles weighed up to only 2½ tons on a wheel, will require a more substantial permanent way, and a greater *proportional* width of ballast, than a line of 2-9 gauge, when the engine alone has 2½ tons on each wheel; and the other vehicles only 1½. In this item "R. E." makes a saving of Rs. 1,554 per mile on the light broad gauge, while I calculate on one of Rs. 3,846 on the narrower one, so that the difference between us is Rs. 2,292, or £230 per mile. As I said before, a long practical experience in the nature of permanent way, and in its maintenance, obliges me to believe that *my* estimate will prove near the mark; but no doubt "R. E." has also his experience. I must, however, notice one thing that requires correction with respect to sleepers. Longitudinal sleepers are now seldom if ever used, both from their being more expensive than cross sleepers and the difficulty respecting fastenings. With the English 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, the cost is much in favour of the cross sleeper; and the narrower the gauge the more favourable for the latter is the comparison. With a 5-6 gauge there is in the present lines 20 lineal feet of sleepers in every yard, and in a light 5 feet 6 inches railway 16 or 18 feet would be required, whereas in the 2-8 gauge there would be only 10 feet six; while with longitudinal sleepers the lengths would be equal whatever the gauge, consequently economy alone would ensure the adoption of the cross sleepers. The same applies to a pot sleeper road. For 5 feet 6 light railway you could scarcely provide pot sleepers at less than Rs. 4 a pair. This might be cheaper than wooden sleepers at Rs. 3 each, because of their longer life, but if, as on the narrow gauge, wooden sleepers are only Rs. 1½, comparison is then out of the question. Without a stronger array of facts from "R. E," therefore, I cannot alter any of my figures for permanant way.

In stations "R. E." fails to see how any reductions can be made. I can only explain that carriages and waggons being, as a rule, 2 feet lower, the platforms will be so much lower, if required *at all* for passengers. Booking-offices and waiting rooms, &c., have their floors on a level with the platforms; there would therefore be two feet in height saved in all walls connected with the passenger stations, and platforms and offices of goods stations; and the engine chimneys being very much lower, the roof of passenger and goods sheds, and also running engine shed, need not of necessity be so high.

Respecting rolling-stock, I was much disappointed to find that "R. E." deals only in assertions, without attempting to meet my arguments. He first takes "for granted that the same engine will do on the 5 feet 6 gauge as on the 2 feet 9." It surely is evident that an engine of *equal power* must on the 5 feet 6 gauge be much heavier in wheels, axles, and frame work, not from its length alone, but because all dimensions are necessarily increased. He quotes Mr. Hawkshaw's general statement, and I hoped to see him produce some accurate details; instead of which, he merely informs us, that all new lines may be considered branches, and that India is an agricultural country with bulky produce. He declines "to follow my arguments," simply contending "that for any waggon, that can be designed for a 2 feet 9 gauge, a similar one can be put on the 5 feet 6 gauge, by merely increasing the length and strength of the axles." One simple method for "R. E." to prove this is to design a waggon for each gauge, remembering in the case of the 5 feet 6 to keep the buffers, and the strain on the framework, at the same distance above the the rail as in the present stock. There is an evident weakness about this assertion which he himself must have seen, or he would not have added, "of course no one would design stock like this, but the fact remains the same." There is some want in logic in saying that such stock an be designed, but, of course, no one would design it! Some statistics worth notice are then added. It appears that the B. B. and C. I. Company have ten vehicles per mile, 3,000 in all, and that by adding 1,000 they could work an additional 700 miles. This means that they have supplied themselves with stock under Government sanction for 750 miles of line, or some 4,000 miles, more than was necessary! The G. I. P., it is stated, have about 7 per mile; but their report for 1869-70 shows only 5½; and the rest of the Indian lines have only an average of 4½; so that taking four vehicles to the mile, the surplus is, 5,138, instead of 9,000. If no further broad gauge extensions were made, there need not be cost, but could be utilized to their full value, in repairs and renewals. This temporary plea, therefore, cannot strictly be placed among the arguments in favour of the broad gauge.

Into the question of working expenses I have already gone so fully, that it is really useless to go over the same ground again. "R. E." has not, I think, given anything like due attention to my calculations either on this or other points; and he must forgive my saying, that he sometimes asserts, but forgets to prove. The statistics he gives of traffic have no application practically, as the total number of tons carried is not a true indication of the traffic. Each ton booked is included, and some travel only five miles, some 1,500. The only means of obtaining an approximate average from the Indian railway reports, is by taking the total receipts, and dividing it by the rate per mile for goods.

Before concluding this unreasonably long letter—unreasonable except for the immense financial importance of the subject—I would ask "R. E." why he has refrained from taking the least notice of the proposition to add the middle rail to existing lines; an expedient which would utilize all present works and interfere with none? Surely the objections to this must be slight compared to the immense advantages; and we should have only two systems in use instead of three. I can only hope that "R. E.," or some other qualified person, will further favour us with his views and experience; but I would suggest that as "R. E." appears to have access to some valuable statements of facts in connection with open railways, it would do much to clear up part of this question, if he would produce some full and accurate data regarding the relation of deadweight to actual paying load. Judging from the signature "R. E." I am willing to presume he is not wedded to any particular system, and that he would be free from the trammels of prejudice,

C. E.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 1ST Nov., 12 A.M.

Of the German army at Metz two corps move to the south towards Besançon, two to the north towards Lille, while the remainder joins the army before Paris.

The Prussians occupied Dijon on Saturday after eight hours' fighting. The town was bombarded.

LONDON, 2ND Nov., 2·24 A.M.

M. Thiers has arrived at Versailles and proceeded afterwards to Paris.

The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Wilhelmshöhe.

A Paris letter dated 28th October, states that the vigour and resolution of the defenders of the capital continue. Unabated preparations are being made to defend Tours.

M. Gambetta has issued proclamations to the army, energetically calling the soldiers once more to raise the banner of France and conquer.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 31ST OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

Consols 92¼.

Rentes 53.

The homeward Bombay mail of the 8th instant was delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 1ST NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was firmer.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

Tone of Manchester market hardening tendency, business limited.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s.

8¼ lbs. ,, 9s. 6d.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 0¼d.

The homeward Bombay mail reached Suez on the 29th ultimo.

Arrivals from Bombay—Azalia and Charles Napier.

BOMBAY.

KILLED BY A TIGER.—A few days ago a native woman was killed by a tiger in a field near Bhandoop.

SURVEY OF HACK BUGGIES, &c.—The annual survey of hack buggies, hackeries, carts, shigrams, &c., will be held at the end of this month.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—We are glad to hear that the seaman amateurs of H. M. S. Forte, intend to appear on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre next week.

HACK BUGGIES.—A large number of hack buggies were some time ago condemned by the Commissioner of Police on account of their wretched state. The owners of about seventy-five of them yesterday applied for fresh numbers, and after a careful survey of the vehicles by the Deputy Commissioner, sixty of them were passed as suitable.

DEATH OF A HINDOO LADY.—We regret to announce the death of Prembaee, mother of a leading member of the Lowana community, Mr. Hunsraj Currumsey, a Justice of the Peace. Deceased had been ailing for some time and died at her residence on Monday last. She was of a benevolent disposition and was much esteemed by her community. No less than three lacs of rupees have been devoted by her to charitable purposes during her lifetime.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at Camateepoora concerning the death of a Hindoo named Istaree Odee. On the 23rd ultimo deceased returned home about 8 P. M. quite drunk. After taking his meal he went to wash his hands near a window. While so doing he accidentally fell out of the window, and was severely hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Monday afternoon. Verdict—Accidental death by a fall from a height.

RAIN-FALL at Vehar and Toolsee up to 29th October 1870:—

	Toolsee.	Vehar.	
Up to 15th Oct.	42·90	36 04	previously published.
From 15th Oct. to 29th Oct.	·48	·72	
	43·38	36·76	
		6·62	in favor of Toolsee.
	43·38		

36.76 : 6·62 : : 100 : 18 per cent.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at New Hanuman Lane on the body of Chundnee, woman. About 10 P.M. on Tuesday she was seen alive and well. Half an hour afterwards she began to roll about on the ground, complaining of great pain in the stomach. She died in about an hour after that. Her mother immediately sent for a police peon, who came, and found a small quantity of opium wrapped in a leaf in her saree. The jury came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—The Chief Magistrate yesterday committed Heera Powshia to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing certain gold and silver ornaments, value Rs. 1,027, belonging to Poshia Rangia, and Dhurma Dhonday for dishonestly receiving a portion of the property, knowing it to have been stolen.—Saloo Ranoo was on the same day committed by Mr. Nana Morojee to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of stealing Rs. 120 in cash, a silver ornament and a coat, the property of Cheragh Ally Allideen.

THE Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold a confirmation this afternoon at St. Mary's Church.—*Deccan Herald*, Nov. 2.

THE departure of Queen's Regiment is now fixed for the 6th of December next. This fine regiment goes to Belgaum.—*Ibid.*

ADVICES from China, dated the 11th instant, report Patna opium 548$; Cotton, 15 to 20$; Saltpetre, 6 to 7$ per picul. Exchange, Rs. 229.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Oct. 29.

TRADE in Calcutta is about much the same as usual. The P. & O. Company are threatening, we see, to break up their large establishment at Garden Reach, and transfer the works to the Central Depôts at Galle and Bombay. So much for the canal and the through line of railway.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Oct. 19.

WE regret to state that sickness was the immediate cause of the departure of Mr. Hughes, the energetic Inspector Cotton Department, Sind. We trust that the short stay Mr. Hughes proposes to make in England will be sufficient fully to restore him to an enjoyment of his wonted good health.—*Our Paper*, Oct. 28.

WE hear that Colonel Elgee, of the 9th Brigade Royal Artillery, is shortly expected to arrive in Kurrachee for the purpose of taking over the command of the Royal Artillery in Sind on the departure of Colonel Woollcombe, C. B., in command of the 18th Brigade. Colonel Elgee may possibly be accompanied by a Staff Officer of Artillery, Sind District.—*Ibid.*

WE understand that Dr. Mahaffey, M.D. and C.B., our popular Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Branch, is expected to return to India by the next or following mail. Dr. Mahaffey is likely to resume his old appointment in Sind, in which case Dr. Millar, M.D., will be provided for elsewhere, pending a permanent vacancy amongst the Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals. Dr. Millar has during the short period he has been acting for Dr. Mahaffey won golden opinions from those who have been both professionally and privately brought into contact with him.—*Ibid.*

A MOUNTAIN has been made out of a molehill in connection with the expulsion of the Maharajas from Kutch. Because a youth of the species, who had picked up a quarrel with his adopted mother and created a division amongst the followers, and who was to be disclaimed by the adoptive family, had brought on the interposition of the Durbar and received equivocal orders to leave the State, we are told the Durbar had surpassed the Bombay Government in its love for the moral advancement of its subjects, and, beneficently using its despotic authority, had cleared the land of a moral pest. The Kutch

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Durbar undoubtedly is a model of domestic and social purity of conduct—but that circumstance does not entitle it to the praises lavished on it in connection with the supposed expulsion of the Maharajas from the State.—*Hindu Reformer.*

The Turkish Steam Company's steamer Mowla arrived at Kurrachee on Thursday last (Oct. 27) from Bushire and intermediate ports, en route to Bombay. She has on board 84 horses and about 150 passengers, with a cargo of wheat, wool, dates, and other merchandise. She was sighted at anchor about 18 miles from Munora at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 26th. Her captain came in in a small boat and reported that being short of coals, the steamer was unable to proceed further. Two boat loads of coals were sent next morning to the vessel. The captain returned to the steamer with a pilot, and on receipt of the coals the steamer was brought into port. One of the passengers who came by the Mowla states, that the steamer left Bushire on the 12th and put into Linga on the 15th; whence she left on the 18th, and put into Bunder Abbas on the 21st, leaving that port on the 24th, on her way to Kurrachee. The steamer ran short of coals about 40 miles from Kurrachee, when boards and frames of deck and forecabins, with hen-coops, ropes, and other wood work were broken up to supply fuel, by which means they were able to continue the voyage to the place where they anchored in sight of Munora; the captain not wishing to do further damage to the vessel, proceeded to Munora and procured a supply of fuel and brought in the vessel. The confusion on board during the tearing up and demolishing the deck, cabins, coops, &c., may be easier imagined than described.—*Sindian*, Oct. 29.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices is notified to be held to-day, but the meeting will be merely formal, and will be adjourned till Thursday the 10th instant on account of the report of the standing committee not being yet completed.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 2nd Nov., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 2nd Nov., 2-24 A.M. From Continent of Europe—America via Russia, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.; via Russia, 1st Nov., 9-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st Nov., 4 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MUNICIPAL CASES.

Letter from the Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, No. 519, dated 6th October 1870, states, with reference to Government Resolution No. 3576 of 23rd September 1870, that there is no reason to suppose that summonses are obtained by municipal officers unnecessarily or on frivolous charges, and explains the cause of the large number of withdrawals of cases brought up by the Municipality. Forwards the opinions of his colleagues on the subject, and states that they will be found to harmonize with his own.

Resolution of Government, dated 31st Oct.—This report is very satisfactory, and a copy of the Senior Magistrate's letter and its accompaniments should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in continuation of Government letter No. 14, dated 9th instant, and the same publicity should be given to this correspondence as was accorded to the Resolution on the annual police report.

KAIRA COLLECTORATE.

On the 29th ult. Mr. G. W. Elliot, Collector of Kaira, submitted to Mr. Rogers, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., a report on the general state of the weather and crops in that collectorate for the season 1870. The monsoon set in early in June, when ploughing and sowing were begun. Very heavy rain fell in July, and the sowing of bajree, kodra, jowar, and bowta was completed. The transplantation of rice and bowta was also being done everywhere throughout the collectorate. There was a moderate fall of rain in August, which supplied sufficient moisture and prevented the crops from withering. There was no rain up to the 16th September, which caused alarm, but fortunately copious showers fell in the latter part of the month and did much good. The prospects of the season were favorable for khureef crops, but rubbee cultivators required moisture. With the exception of the periodical attacks of fever in places of the Thasra, [illegible] talookas, the general health had been good, and the cattle free from disease except some of the villages of Kupurwunj and Borsud, where there was some mortality among buffaloes and bullocks. The fall of rain up to the end of September in the town of Kaira and in each district was as follows—Kaira, 34 inches and 75 cents; Mehmoodabad, 33 inches and 64 cents; Neriad, 34 inches and 6 cents; Borsud, 35 inches and 97 cents; Thasra, 31 inches and 72 cents; Kupurwunj, 36 inches and 51 cents; Matur, 32 inches and 32 cents; and Anund, 39 inches and 20 cents. The average rainfall was 34 inches and 77 cents.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at the office of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of continuing the scheme for the measurement of patent pressed bales sanctioned as an experiment in May last. Mr. A. D. Grant, chairman of the Chamber, presided. After some discussion, of which our report is deferred, the following resolutions, adopting the scheme already introduced, were proposed by Mr. Bythell, seconded by Captain Henry, and agreed to by the Chamber:—

That Nos. V., VI. and VII. of the Chamber's rules for the measurement of pressed bales be now abolished, and in place thereof the following new rules be substituted, viz.:

V. That public measurers shall be appointed under the authority of the Chamber of Commerce, and stationed at the different bunders to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hemp, and other merchandise.

VI. That a fee, the amount of which shall in no case exceed half an anna per bale, but which may be regulated by the Chamber from time to time in order to meet the expenses of the necessary establishment, shall be levied on all bales measured by the duly appointed measurers.

VII. That no bales be measured without the production of the Custom House pass bearing the endorsement of the measurement fee clerk to the effect that the fee has been paid.

VIII. That the measurers shall measure not less than five bales in every hundred ascertaining the length of the bale and the greatest width and depth over the lashings and as near the centre of the bale as possible, but not over the knots.

IX. That the measurer shall give a certificate of measurement which must accompany the bales to the ship or steamer and shall furnish the shipper with a copy thereof. This certificate, which shall be retained by the ship, shall state the date and hour of measurement, the number of the boat, the name of the tindal, the name of the shipper, the name of the ship or steamer, the number of bales, the marks of the bales, the measurement.

X. That the shipper shall if required in writing give the agent of the ship or steamer notice in writing of the time when and name of the bunder on which his bales will be measured in order that the ship may be represented at the measurement.

XI. That the bales shall be alongside the ship or steamer within 36 hours after measurement, weather permitting, or the certificate shall be void and the bales shall be measured on board—written notice, however, in such case being given to the shipper so that he may have the option of attending.

XII. That the salaries of the measurers and all other expenses connected with this scheme of measurement, be paid by the Chamber from the fee fund raised under these rules.

XIII. That a special committee of two members of the Chamber be appointed by the general committee into whose charge shall be placed all matters pertaining to the measurement of cotton, as defined above, including the appointment of the measurers, the fixing of their salaries, the payment of the same, and the doing of all things necessary for a proper and economical working of the scheme. That in case of any difference between the two members of the committee the matter in question shall be decided by the general committee of the Chamber.

It was also proposed by Mr. Bythell, of Messrs. Gaddum & Co., seconded by Mr. Bright, of Messrs. Wallace & Co., and agreed—"That the fee for measuring 'pressed' bales by the Chamber's measurers during the coming season—say till the 30th June next—be fixed at half an anna per bale."

It was next proposed by Mr. Kittredge, of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co, seconded by Mr. Christian, of Messrs Peel, Cassels & Co., and agreed—"That the Chamber accept the money responsibility of the measurement scheme now adopted, paying the loss of working it during the past five months and relieving the guarantors of their guarantee.

H. M. S. FORTE vs. BOMBAY CLUB.

On Tuesday a match at cricket was played on the ground of the Bombay Cricket Club between a scratch eleven of that Club and the officers of H. M. S. Forte, or rather, ten from the Forte and an eleventh, Mr. Thompson, from the Nymph. The captain of the Bombay team won the toss and sent in his men first. They ran up a score of 97, including one of 18 runs by Mr. Collins and another double figure by Mr. Murray, who just doubled Collins's tidy score. Both fell to Reade's bowling, who seemed one too many for the Bombay batters. The other side in succeeding to the bat made a total of 85, Mr. Hallifax contributing 13 of these by very good play. Then Bombay went in again and made scores as they liked. F. W. Ackworth made 24 and Paterson ran up 12, but the straight bowling of Long at last sent them to rest. H. A. Ackworth made a double of 10, but stopped there at the suggestion of a ball from Reade. "Best comes last;" Murray was the last on the field, and, with 16 on the register and a promise to continue his batting to perfection, he remained not out. The total of this innings was 93, and when time was called the Forte's eleven had made 14 with three wickets down. Speaking of bowling we should mention that Paterson and Murray bowled for Bombay and did it well too. In fielding Collins did marvels at "point;" and Osler was excellent in wicket-keeping. When handling the willow his partner came in too soon, somehow, and so left him out in the cold, but at the wickets Osler was a gem and merited the compliments he received. We append the full score:—

H M S "FORTE."

	1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Mr. Fox	c Collins b Murray	8		
Lieut Hallifax	c Collins b Murray	13	not out	0
H E Thompson, Esq	run out	3		
Mr Long	b Paterson	9		
Lieut Reade	b Paterson	8		
A B C Forsyth, Esq	b Paterson	8		
A B Gutteridge, Esq	c Collins b Bythell	7		
J B M Hemming, Esq	c Bythell b Paterson	4		
S Russell, Esq	run out	3		
N Maclean, Esq	not out	6	not out	4
F A G Buckner, Esq	run out	0		
Byes		8		3
Leg Byes		4		0
Wides		1		7
		85		14

BOMBAY CLUB.

	1st innings.		2nd innings.	
W H Osler, Esq	b Reade	2	run out	7
H M Collins, Esq	c Hallifax b Reade	18	run out	2
J K Bythell, Esq	c Hallifax b Long	1	b Reade	9
F W Ackworth, Esq	b Reade	0	b Long	24
J P Paterson, Esq	b Reade	3	h w b Long	12
R Murray, Esq	b Reade	36	not out	16
W Forrest, Esq	b Reade	6	b Reade	0
C A W Cameron, Esq	b Reade	5	c Forsyth b Reade	6
H A Ackworth, Esq	b Reade	0	b Reade	10
A J Kinloch, Esq	not out	8	b Reade	0
W M Tennent, Esq	c Maclean b Long	9	b Long	0
Byes		8		6
Wides		1		1
		97		93

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 17TH OCTOBER, 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 24th October, to 9 A.M. Monday, 31st October 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of October 1870. Mon. 24.	Tues. 25.	Wed. 26.	Thur. 27.	Fri. 28.	Sat. 29.	Sun. 30.	Total for the week.	Total Fall of rain from 1st January 1870.
Phases of the Moon.									
Observatory Colaba Fort.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	·08	72·82
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. II	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	·08	72·77
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. III	...	·08	...	...	...	...	...	·08	72·55½
Fort George, E. G. H.	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	·06	75·63
Byculla, J. J. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the followingday.

Fall of Rain recorded at the several valleys in the Tanna Collectorate, as registered by Crosley's Self-registering Rain Gauges, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Water Works Department, Bombay:—

Gauge fixed					
Gauge fixed 26th July	Vehar	18·10	up to	29th Oct.	
Do	1st	Toolsee	43·38	"	"
Do	27th	Yeoor	27·11	22nd	"
Do	6th	Agayee	61·20	21st	"
Do	8th	Koodus	53·45	22nd	"

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—2ND NOV. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st Nov., 4-30 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 11 minutes.

Via Turkey, 28th Oct., 6-50 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in trainsit, 109 hours 13 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd Nov., 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 19 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st Nov., 9-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 44 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th Oct., 12-39 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 90 hours 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st Nov., 6-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 37 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd Nov. is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	3	40	0	10
"	Calcutta	3	35	0	10
"	Madras	11	57	2	5
"	Galize	37	7	21	58

POLICE CASES.

Disturbance in a Court.—Withul Runchord was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon with creating a disturbance in the Fort Police Court, and was fined five rupees.

Aggravated Assault.—Yesterday Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced one Mahomed Ally to four months' rigorous imprisonment for committing an aggravated assault on the person of Mahomed Ally Mahomed Abdoola.

Old Offender.—Ramsawmee Mahree, a Madrasee, cook, was charged with being found between sunset and sunrise yesterday in a building, without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence therein. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LEVEE AT AGRA.

The following Chiefs and Civil and Military Officers were present at the Levée, held by H. E. the Viceroy on Friday the 28th October:—

H. H. Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, G.C.S.I.; H. H. Maharajah of Bhurtpore; H. H. Maharajah of Dholepore, G.C.S.I.; Captain Angelo, 1st Regiment N. I.; Mr. Munro Benn, 88th Regiment; Mr. T. Benson, B.C.S.; Mr. E. A. Brind, 88th Regiment; Mr. A. Boyle, 88th Regiment; Mr. W. N. Bontflower; Mr. C. Blair; Mr. F. Baker, B.C.S.; Mr. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E.; Lieutenant B. P. Bromhead, 40th N. I.; Mr. J. Bickers; Mr. Carlleyle; Rev. F. Conrad, O.C.C.C.; Major F. J. Craigie, 1st N. I.; Lieut.-Col. Clarkson, B.I.; Captain N. R. Craster, R.A.; Dr. A. Christison; Mr. W. W. Clifford; Captain H. Chapman, 8th B. C.; Mr. J. J. Davidson, 88th C. R.; Mr. J. Dearden; Mr. K. Deighton; Major-General Daly; Major E. Dandridge, 40th N. I.; Mr. L. Dalrymple, 88th Regiment; Dr. J. Elliott; Colonel W. F. Fooks, R.A.; Mr. Willoughby Furnivall; Mr. L. W. Ford, 88th C. R.; Capt J. Fraser, 40th N. I.; Mr. A. H. Fraser, 88th C. R.; Mr. P. D. Geffrey, 88th C. R.; Dr. Godwin, R. A.; Mr. T. Gracey, R.E.; Mr. S. H. Gardner, 88th C. R.; Dr. R. E. Heath, 88th C.R.; Lieut.-Col. A. R. E. Hutchinson, B.S.C.; Mr. J. D. Hallett, 40th N. I.; Capt. Holdsworth, 1st N. I.; Captain Heath; Mr. C. Hutchinson; Mr. P. K. Hyndman; Dr. R. Harvey; Mr. J. Hale, 88th C. R.; Captain E. Hopton, 88th; Mr. J. H. Bax Ironside; Captain Lloyd, 35th Regiment; Sir G. Larpent, 88th Regiment; Rev. Fr. Lewis; Mr. J. S. J. Lane, 88th; Dr. Linton; Colonel Maxwell, 88th C.R.; Lieut. Col. Mauleverer, 88th C. R.; Captain W. M. Molyneux, 1st N. I.; Major W. Macdonald, 88th C.R.; Lieut.Col. H. G. Moore, 88th C. R.; Dr. Moir; Mr. J. S. Nicholson, R.E.; Mr. Neville, 40th N. I.; Captain A. J. Owen, 88th C.R.; Captain C. O'Donell; Dr. Playfair; Asst. Surg. Paterson, 1st N. I.; Mr. C. Penton, 88th C.R.; Major H. A. Prinsep; Lieutenant G. T. Plunkett, R.E.; Mr. W. S. Richardson, 88th C.R.; Major C. H. Scott, 40th N.I.; Mr. Sidney Smith; Rev. Fr. Symphorien; Colonel Seward; Captain Travers, 17th Regiment; Mr. J. B. Tracey, B.C.S.; Lieut.-Col J. A. Wright; Captain Whitta, 88th C.R.; Lieut.-Col. Willows.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Futtehgurh, on the 11th day of October, Naick Atbul Sing, 40th Regiment of Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—"With having, at Futtehgurh, on the 29th August 1870, when in command of the detachment quarter guard of the 40th Regiment Native Infantry, without proper authority, released from confinement Bussawan Sing, sepoy 40th Regiment Native Infantry, a prisoner duly committed to his charge." He was found guilty and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks, and to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years. This has been approved and confirmed.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE 18TH BENGAL CAVALRY.

The 18th Bengal Cavalry will be at the following places on the dates specified:—Attock, 31st October; Rawul Pindee, 4th November; Jhelum, 12thNovember; Goojrat, 16th November; Wuzerabad, 17th November; Goojranwalla, 19th November.

THE PUNJAB POSTMASTER.

We are glad to be able to inform our readers that there is no truth in the rumour that Major Lane is going home on furlough. The Postal Department owes so much to that gentleman, that we are only re-echoing the general conviction in stating that even his temporary absence would be seriously felt by the public.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE FORT OF DELHI.

During an early tour of inspection, Major General Travers, V.C., of the Meerut Division, will pay the fort at Delhi a visit, to determine the capability of its walls for carrying the heavy armament which we recently mentioned as in view for all our land defences in India. It may occur to the General to mount a few mortars, so as to command the city—the best guarantee of their remaining idle.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 31.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Saddler, the traffic manager of the Madras pier, returned this morning (Oct. 28) from the scene of the accident at the Cheyar Railway Bridge. A cradle similar to that used on the pier some time ago was to have been constructed, but the river is drying up so quickly that it is anticipated in a week the railway engineers will be able to lay a tramway for the engine to cross on the bed of the river. People now walk across. The water is about 3½ feet deep in the main channel. The remains of the late Mr. Sreenevasa Charry were burnt on Wednesday at 5 o'clock. The late Mr. Seymour was buried on the same day at 2 o'clock.—*Madras Mail.*

STOPPING LORD NAPIER'S CARRIAGE.

Before Major Hankin yesterday (Oct.21) at the Royapettah Police Court (Madras) a native named Moothoo Ramalinga Pillay was charged with wrongful restraint and disorderly behaviour in a public thoroughfare. Manajee Row, the Governor's coachman, and Narrainsawmy, a police constable, spoke to the fact of the man having stopped the carriage of H. E. the Governor about ten paces from Munro's statue, by seizing the reins of the horse nearest to him. The man was very troublesome when he was told to go away. H. E. the Governor, the Hon. J. S. Napier, and Mr. Garstin were in the carriage at the time. The man in his defence said he was very poor. Some time ago his brother had a suit in the Tinnevelly Court decided against him, which the Madras Appellate Court confirmed. At Ootacamund he waited on H. E. and presented his petition and represented his grievances, and His Excellency said that the Courts had decided rightly. He thereupon presented a second petition with which his Excellency refused to have anything to do, except confirming the opinion he had formerly expressed with regard to the proper decision of the courts. Various other petitions to Government were not noticed, and therefore he determined upon another personal intercession when he hoped to turn the Governor's heart towards him. The carriage would not have stopped if he had merely beckoned to it, and therefore he seized the reins. His Worship said that no one had a right to stop the Governor's carriage with impunity, and he therefore sentenced the prisoner to seven days' simple imprisonment.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 28.

THE "CORRECT" VERSION.

The unfortunate occurrence by which a Kahar on the road between Nynee Tal and Bareilly met with his death, has [illegible] much unfounded report and inaccurate correspondence, that we are glad to be able at last to lay before our readers a correct statement of the facts as they occurred.

Mr. Montagu, the joint magistrate of Futtehgurh, was, it appears, travelling from Nynee Tal by doolie, and was awoke a little before dawn by the sound of blows, and on looking out he found that his chuprassie was striking a torchbearer named Sewa, whom he accused of having induced some of the bearers to run away. He at once got out and stopped the beating (which was not severe), and he then found that they were close to the Kieha river, the bridge over which is broken. The party then got into the boat; the torch-bearer's torch had gone out, and it was dark. About five minutes after the beating had been stopped, Mr. Montagu suddenly heard a crash, and saw Sewa, who had been standing on the edge of the boat, fall into it, striking first on the crossbeam which runs from side to side, and then falling with a loud crash to the bottom of the boat. It sounded as if he fell on his head, and he lay at the bottom in a heap. He was brought to the shore, and a strong dose of brandy administered by Mr. Montagu, on which he sat up at once, but drooped and died in about ten minutes. Mr. Montagu at once called the constable in charge of the ferry, showed him the spot and the manner in which the man had fallen, the Kahars corroborating his statement, and arranged for having his body sent on to Buherie, to which place he himself proceeded; the bearers carrying him but refusing to carry his chuprassie, who therefore walked. When at Buherie the Kahars became more excited, declaring that their comrade had fallen through giddiness caused by the blows, and Mr. Montagu had some difficulty in rescuing his servant from them. There may, of course, have been some foundation for their belief, but as fully five minutes had elapsed, and the man had said nothing but had stood composedly on the edge of the boat, it is at least equally probable that he met his death by the pure accident of the fall in the dark.

We are glad to publish this statement, as it completely relieves an officer of Government of the charges brought, or at least rumoured, against him; and as, by the publication of the wrong version of the story we have ourselves contributed to give currency to the rumour, we feel we ought to apologise for the vexation we may have occasioned to Mr. Montagu.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 31.

AMUSEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

The announcement that the Opera season will commence on Tuesday has set Chowringhee and its environs into a perfect flutter of excitement, and kid gloves and opera glasses are now considered as essential to life as fuel is to the generation of steam. The man who has not got a box or a seat at the Opera is a being to be pitied and shunned by all his particular friends and acquaintances. And not to be able to discuss, while making a forenoon call upon the ladies, the merits of the previous evening's performance—how that Madame Tink-a-tink was, if anything, a *leetle* too weak in her crescendo notes—and how that Signor Baultini was too strong in his *forte* passages—is a direct insult to society. Harry Harkaway of "Ours" says the whole thing is awfully jolly—especially in the intervals when the curtains is down—to have so many "jolly nice girls," as he expresses it, to talk to and flirt with. Materfamilias tells her most intimate friends that she likes the Opera very much indeed, for its own sake, and because everybody else does; but in her own secret heart her continual wonder is why the bachelors of the Clubs—who appear to be fond of the society of Julia and Matilda on Opera nights—don't marry much sooner than they do. And she is right too. Why some of our gay young men—the beaux of our little world of fashion—will be getting quite grey soon. And what a shameful thing it is, too, when one thinks of the many loving hearts in our midst, who are waiting patiently and in silence to be wooed and won.

At the Olympic Theatre during the week nothing very new or very sensational has been produced. Last Saturday, J. H. Byron's burlesque of "William Tell" was introduced to a very good audience. But it was about the worst burlesque we ever saw. In fact, the handsome dresses and the fine scenery of the Olympic were completely thrown away upon such utter rubbish. We thought the management exceedingly wise in throwing it aside for something more substantial. The frequenters of the Theatre are no doubt glad to see so talented a musician as Signor Zellman at the head of the orchestra. Hitherto the music has been of the most wretched description, and how the company could dance or sing to such we are at a loss even now to conceive. In the way of amusements, we are likely to have more than enough during the season. A Circus Company—and this kind of amusement seems to take well in Calcutta—has arrived, and will shortly commence the winter campaign on the maidan.

Last evening Professor Hume favoured the good people of Howrah with a séance on electro-biology and mesmerism. In this instance, he was much more successful then he was in Calcutta. A strong man—well-known among the audience—was very soon put into a state of coma, and made to perform all sorts of funny tricks at the will of the Professor to the intense amusement of all present. Mr. Hume put a cane into the man's hand, and defied him to use it, and by an effort of will produced rigidity over the whole body, and although one or two of the audience tried their utmost to move him, they did not succeed.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Oct. 29.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN COORG.

(*Madras Mail*, Oct. 28.)

The true position of the unfortunate province of Coorg, regarded from the British colonist's point of view, can no longer be hidden from the conception of even the most sanguine settler in the district; and the plain truth that Coorg is a very inferior country for the coffee planter to risk his health and money in is becoming a plainer and uglier fact as the experience of each year steadily saps the hopes which at first clothed the undertakings in which he embarked. A few years have only to elapse, and the borer and excessive taxation, aided by the natural unsuitability of soil and climate, will have reduced the extent of cultivated coffee land to a very small area; and deserted homesteads and abandoned coffee estates scattered throughout the length and breadth of this once prosperous colony, will bear witness of the days that will then be past, and of the fearful loss of money and time, that has been entailed upon luckless individuals who believed that a fortune was to be made by opening land in this part of India. Except in a very few places in Coorg, the necessary combination of good soil and climate, to say nothing of proper exposure, required for the proper cultivation of coffee, is not found; and the very localities where this happy union of circumstances *does* occur, is the very part where the borer has asserted its sway, and for the last five years has been actively engaged in destroying the finest estates this country should boast of. A faint hope exists in some minds that the borer will leave the coffee tree when the young bamboos grow up, but these young bamboos have been "growing up" for the last nine years in Munzerabad without making any perceptible difference in the appearance of the country. Some planters believe that the borer will not leave the coffee at all, so long as there are coffee trees to eat. The visitation has taken too firm a hold upon the country to be wiped away by any change of climate, and the grub has thriven so well upon coffee trees, that it will not leave such a suitable article to eat bamboos, which in any case would be a new diet to the last few generations of the insect. The Coorg planters are so impressed with the conviction that Coorg is a sinking ship, that they are all trying to get away from the wreck. Scotchmen, in particular, are on the move; and as a leading member of the community remarked the other day, "It's a sure sign of the decay of a place when *Scotchmen* leave it." The Coorg planter sees that Coorg lies between the advantages experienced in Munzerabad, of good prices, and in Wynaad, of good crops, participating in neither, and that he is not far north enough for the one, and not enough south for the other. He sees that the laterite soils, which comprise such a large extent of Coorg, and which are often clothed with forests of a seductive vigor, are quite valueless to him, and have resulted in failure where planted. He has learned by bitter experience that the steep Ghat lands are exposed to too great extremes of climate wet or dry; in the monsoon deluged with rain, which rots off 20 per cent. of the crop, and thus precludes planting under shade, and in the dry weather parched up by the sun for many months together, and visited, on an average, by early showears to set the blossom, only *once* in about three years, to give an average crop, which crop when gathered may meet a bad market. Finally the Coorg planter feels that the continuation of the oppressive land-tax of rupees one and rupees two per acre per annum on all his land, cultivated and uncultivated, is evidence that British India is being governed upon the principle of getting as much out of its subjects as possible. The question of the reduction of this tax has been pressed upon the consideration of the Government, with what success time will show; but there is one thing certain, that the revenue derived from it is a thing that cannot last, as the planters are giving up large blocks of their land from sheer inability to pay the tax.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH TO THE CHIEFS [illegible]

AS AFTERWARDS DELIVERED IN THE VERNACULAR BY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

Aj ke din, ap Sahibon ke yahan tashreef lâne se ham bahoot khoosh hain—kya achchi bat hai, jo hum itne burre Sirdaran-i-Kudeem ghurâna Rajisthan ko, gird-i-Nâib-i Sultanat Hindostan ke, (ya'ane apne) moojtuma dekhte hain. Bahoot ursa goozera, jo koi Governor-General Bahadur, is purâne shahir ke sirzameen par, Durbar men, ap Sahibon se moolâqât nahin kee thee—aur jab se, eksir, Sultanat-i-Hindostan ek Shahin-Shah, (ya'ane Huzrut Mulika-i-Moazima) ke kubze men a gaee hai, koi Naib-i-Sultanat ne, ap Sahibon se Ajmeer men, moolâqât nahin kee. Lekin Sirdâr Angrezee ko, ap Sahibon aur ap ki riyâiâ ki kheiriyat, aur behteri, ba dil kamal kherashish Huzrut Malika Moazima, kool Hind ke logon ki behteri ki turuf, dil se nihayat lihaz otawujjih firmâti hai. Kool Hind ke Bashindigan, khwah we Rais o Rajâ hon yâ riyâiâ, khwah khas riyâiâ-i-Mulika Moazima hon, yâ riyâiâ i-Rajagân i-Hind, sub ki bhalai Huzrut Mulika Moazima dil se, khwahish rukhte hain.

Hum, Janab-i-Mulika Moazima ki turruf se Nâib Hokar, yih amr kahane ko â'e hain,—chunanchi, sâbik men bhi, ap Sahibon ko gaye hai, ki oonki Sultanat ko yih khwahish hai, ki ap Sahibon, aur ap ke wârison ko, apne apne poori Kadeemi Hukook ki Râinyâbi, aur wâjbi dustoorât par, kaim rukhen—aur jo jo murtube aur ikhtiyârât ap, aur ap ke moorison ko, saikron baras se, Hindustan, men hâsil the, ooske kâim rakhne ke liye, ap Sahibon ki mudud kuren.

Lekinis liye, ki humâri yih kurar-pâi-hui khwahish hasil ho, ap Sahibon ki dilee mudud bhi, humâre liye zaroor hai. Agar hum ap Sahibon ke hukook aur ikhtiyârât ki hifâzut, aur riyâyut karen, ap Sahibon ko bhi oonlogon ke hukook, aur dâvion ko, jo ap ki tabedâri men chore gae hain—hifz o riyâyât rukhna hoga; agar hum ap ke ikhtiyârât kesâth, ap ko ba Hâl o bur karâc rakhen, ooske budle men humen bhi, ap se nek intizâmi ki oomed hain. Humen bhi, ap Sahibon se, in amoor ki khwahish aur daw'a hai, ki, tumâm Rajpootana ki hur jugah men, insâf aur intizam jâri, aur hur ek ka mâl o asbâb mahfooz rahe, aur musâfir log hifz o salâmat ke sâth âmad o ruft kiyâ kuren—aur kisân apni mihnaton ka phul, aur saudâgerân apni tijarat ka hazilât paen; aur yih bhi dâw'a hai, ki ap log suruk taiyâr karen—aur âbpâshi ke liye aise kâm karen, ki jis se ap ki riyâiâ ka hâl, aur ap ki riyâsat ka muhâsil, turrukki pukre—aur yih, ki ap log tehseel-ooloom ka riwâj den—aur mureez logon ki âsâni o asâyieb ki tudbeer kuren.

Ap Sahibon ko yaqeen ho, ki in kâmon ke liye kahna, mahz ap Sahibon ki behteri ke liye hai; doosri koi moorad nahin—agar hamen yih munzoor hotâ, ki ap log kum iktidar rahen, to hum yih kahte, ki ap log gurreeb, aur be-ilm, o be turbiyut rahen—magar in amoor ka kahna, is liye hai, ki hum chahte hain, ki ap log ba-iktidar rahen, kyunki hamâri khwahish hai, ki ap Sahibon ko dowlutmund, turbiyut-yâfta, kâbil-i-inâyat Sirkar-i-Angrezi delchen. Waza rahe ki inheen amoor ke liye, moolâziman Huzerut Mulika Moazima, Hind men Hookumrâni karte hain—Purmeshur un abkâm ko punnah deta hai, jo riâyiâ ki behteri ke liye hukoomut kuren.

Hum is moolk men thori moodut rahenge—balki, jo sub kâbil, o kâr-goozar Ahlkar, hamâre gird-a-gird hain, we bhi thore arse men chale jahenge—magar jo Shah-in-Shah ke Takht ki mijâbut men hum sub hain, wuh buhoot arsa durâz tuk kâim rahega—yih burri Sultanat-i-Hindostan ba sa'ath ba sa' ât Huzrut Mulika Moazima ke tukht ke kureeb â rahe hain—kyunki dhuâkush jahâz, aur railway, hur sâl Hindustan ko Inglistan ke kureeb le âta—lekin Sultanat-i-Inglistan, bâgh Hind ke liye jo char-din-âri bunâegee woh dosti aur mohubbut phool phul ko hifâzt karegee.

Ab wukht futteh karne larâi ka goozur chooka—turrukki aur sirsubzi ka wukt shuroo hooa.

Ai Raeesân o Rajagan, ap log sehchi râh par chalo—aur apne pote purpote aur riyâya ki aulâd poosht dur poosht ke liye, oos Shahminahah ke sâya-i inâyat ki hifazut kuro, jo sirf ap Sahibon ki behteri chahta hai.

Bilfail ek mutlub jo humare dil men nihâyat sumâya hooâ hai, zâhir kârte hain. Humen nihâyat khwahish hai ki ap Sahibon muddud se mookâm-i Ajmere men, ek Madrissa ya College bunawen, jo khas Raees aur Rajagan o Thakuran Rajpootana ke larkon ki turbiyut ke liye mookurrir hoga. Yah College hasb i darja aur rootba un lurkon ke hoga, jis ke liye is College ke bunanah ka munsha hai—aur turbiyat ka aisa tureek thairâya jâega, jis se oonhen achchi urruh, aise amoor lazimi ka kâbil kurdega, ki oom sunybahid se oonhen un amoor ki zuroorat paregi. Bilfai, is bâb men hur ek am Madrissa ki tusreek kurreh, moomkin nahin—peeche se biyân kiya jaega—aur ham aisi oomed rakhte hain, ki ap log humari ie khwahish ke nisbut muddud, aur tuwujjah kuren, jis se Rajpootana ke âli Khandan lurkon ko Ilm sikhaya jaegeh.—*Pioneer.*

CAWNPORE TENT CLUB STEEPLE-CHASE.

This well contested and exciting race came off on the morning of Tuesday, October 25th, at Cawnpore, the prize being the Tent Club Cup won last season by the hard-riding Secretary to the Tent Club, who very generously presented it to be run for a second time this year. In spite of the heavy rain of the three preceding days, and the ominous predictions drawn therefrom, the morning dawned cool and fine, though cloudy, while the ground was in admirable running order. The starting flag was a little to the west of the Sevadah Koti, and the course lay through the compound of that house, across the paddock of the Bengal Cavalry colt then round by the old steeple-chase course over some moderately easy ground, across the deep ravine and a nullah full of water, thence skirting the ice-pits, and finishing in the compound of the Artillery hospital, altogether about two miles of fair hunting country. A word of acknowledgment is due to the gentlemen whose kind thoughtfulness provided that the finish should be close to the depository of splints and bandages, a delicate attention duely appreciated by the riders, who, however, had happily no occasion for the services of any surgeon. Out of seven horsee entered for the race the following five came to the post:—

Mr. Nutting's g. c.b. gld. Wertherby, 9st. 10 lbs., Owner ... 1

Mr. Maxwell's br. aus.m. Vesper, 10st. 10 lbs., Owner ... 2

Mr. Dunbar's g. aus. gld. Killiecrankie, 11st. 6lbs., Captain Thompson ... 3

Mr. Richardson's ch. aus. gld. The Squire, 10st. 10 lbs., Owner ... 0

Captain Jenning's br. aus. gld. The Poacher, 10st. 10lbs., Owner ... 0

At about 7 A. M. this lot started very evenly, Vesper only delaying in order to dance a *pas seul*, while Weathereby made the running at a sharp pace till the first fence, the ditch and bank of the Sevadah Koti was reached, where The Squire and his rider paid a flying visit to Mother Earth; however both were soon up and in full pursuit of the leaders. Thence the pace was somewhat slower, and Weatherby led the way out of the compound, and over the paddock walls, closely followed by Killiecrankie, Vesper being some lengths behind with The Poacher and The Squire in attendance. In this order they ran to the Allahabad road, where Vesper passing Weatherby joined Killiecrankie, and thence to the ravine, Killiecrankie led Vesper and The Squire, followed by Weatherby and The Poacher, at a cracking pace across the open. When the horses hove in sight from the winning post, and it was seen that all were close together, the excitement became tremendous. For a moment the yawing ravine hid them, though even from the bottom of that were heard the abjurgations of a gallant rider faintly borne upon the morning breeze, and then they came with a rush down the ice-making ground and across the compound of a deserted bungalow into the Jajmow road. On the other side of the road rose the tiled wall of the hospital compound, an awkward jump for tired horses, as the take off was from a slight rise, but the sight of the winning flag a short hundred yards on the other side of it brought Killiecrankie and Vesper side by side with a will at it, and half a length behind came Weatherby followed by The Squire. The first three got well over, though Vesper blundered nearly on to her nose, and Weatherby knocked a yard or two of wall down, but The Squire treated his rider to a second and very ugly, though harmless, fall, and so put his chance completely out. The three leaders made a gallant finish neck and neck, but condition told, and drawing out in the last 30 yards, Weatherby won by half a length from Vesper, who was as much in front of Killiecrankie; the other two close behind. The time unfortunately was not taken. So the Cup goes to the Battery and the Battery goes to Jullundur. Joy go with them, and may they sometimes remember the jovial meets of the Old Club, and the rattling gallops after the lanky flyers of Sumbulpore and the sulky grim old tuskers of Nujjufgurh!—*Pioneer.*

BARRACKPORE RACES.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 25TH OCTOBER.

Spear Stakes.—For all horses off which a *bona fide* first spear has been taken within twelve hours of date of meeting. Entrance Rs. 20; a Cup value Rs. 200 added.

A fair line of country was selected, and ten horses came to the post; the race was principally interesting to those who rode, as very little could be seen of it.

Jenny Deans, well ridden by her sporting owner, Mr. Thomas, came in an easy winner. There were a [illegible]

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

In my hurried notes of the first two days' racing I forget if I mentioned that they were a great success,—a good thing cannot be too oft repeated,—I have never attended a better race-meeting in India. The horses were first class, those that were supposed to be invincible were beaten; all the great pots were upset, and the best horses won; that the timing of some races was, for the time of year and after rain, particularly good. I may instance a mile in slightly under 1-50, and in an Arab race 1-56.

The day promised fair, and the Eastern Bengal Railway trains were well filled from Calcutta; all Barrackpore and his wife were on the course. The Great Eastern Hotel Company must have reaped a rich harvest comparatively, as the viands ran short towards 5 o'clock At the appointed time, 3 P.M., the bugle sounded for the Handicap for all horses, except Arabs that had run, forced for winners, optional for losers. 1 mile.

For this race only two put in appearance, and the betting was very spirited.

Messrs. Butler and John's b. aus. g. Delphos, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. John ... 1

Mr. Fitzgerald's b. aus. g. Fermoy, 10st. 4lbs., Cook 2

The flag fell to a capital start, Delphos leading. On reaching the half-mile post, both were together, and going a slashing pace—time 52 seconds. They maintained the same position to the quarter mile, where Delphos, carefully ridden by Mr. John, drew ahead and came in an easy winner. Time—1 minute 55 seconds.

This race was followed by a handicap for all Arabs. 1 mile.

Mr. John Frost's g. a. h. Scimitar Secundus, 10st., Fleming, ... 1

Mr. Johnston's b. a. h. Highlander, 9st. 6lbs., Keats 2

H.H. The Maharajah of Vizianagram's g. a. h. Free Lance, 8st. 12lbs., Donaldson ... 3

Betting 4 to 1 on Free Lance; 3 to 1 against Highlander; 5 to 1 against Free Lance.

Free Lance obtained a slight lead, closely followed by the other two. A very small sheet would have covered the three as they emerged from behind the butts. They kept in the same position to the quarter mile from home, when Scimitar came to the front, Highlander was at the whip, and Free Lance evidently outpaced. Scimitar kept the lead and came in an easy winner by ten lengths. Time—59 seconds. Rain had commenced to fall, and the ground was very heavy.

After this came the great race of the day,

The Steeple-Chase. About 2 miles over the Steeple Chase course.

Messrs. Arthur and John's b. aus. g. Delphos, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. John. 1

Mr. Posner's b. c. b. g. Happy Boy, 9st. 10lbs., Mr. Paul 2

Mr. Andrew's b. aus. g. Speculation, 10st. 10lbs., Mr. Studd. 3

The Collector was made a very strong favourite at the lotteries, and in the betting 4 to 1 was taken freely and 2 to 1 was scarcely obtainable before the start. Speculation had some friend who backed him at 10 to 3; 10 to 1 against Happy Boy; 10 and 15 to 1 against any other. Twelve, I think, started.

The race was run in heavy rain, and the ground was a caution. Some owners objected to two of the jumps not being big enough, but as it turned out they were inconveniently formidable; it is almost impossible to tell where the different horses came to grief, and when, but I will do my best. The Collector went off with the lead with all the others in close attendance, and cleared the first flight of rails without a mishap. The Collector hit the second rail hard, but was neatly recovered. Coory was not so fortunate, as he crashed through the rails and came down heavily as also did Barwany, who sprained his shoulder. The third jump, a wall with two ditches, brought The Collector to grief, from which jump the running was made by Billy Cock at his best pace. The fourth jump, a sheet of water with a rail in the middle, was negociated by Billy Cock after a scramble, closely followed by Delphos on the right, the only safe take-off. Speculation followed in the Alipore horse's wake, but was not so fortunate, as his fore-legs sticking in the mud he went heels over head. The fifth, a post and rails, was crashed by Billy Cock, Delphos, and Happy Boy, close up by re-mounted Speculation. The sixth, the water jump, brought Billy Cock and Speculation to grief, Delphos clearing it in magnificent style, Happy Boy narrowly escaping going on his head. From this point the race is easily described, the last ditch and bank being got over by Delphos and Happy Boy, but coming into the straight the latter slipped up and fell, thereby leaving the issue to Delphos, who walked past the post. The remounted Billy Cock and the twice remounted Speculation were the only two left in sight. The former evidently could not make up his mind whether to fly the banks so [illegible] between the two ideas, and landed on the bank where he lay, as his rider expressed it, asleep. In answer to Mr. Studd's shout to clear off, Speculation again slipped up, here landing his rider on the bank, but quickly remounted, came in third—the others nowhere.

The Losers' Handicap for all horses that have started but not won during the meeting. 1½ miles.

Mr. C. Herbert's ch. aus. h. Stockwell, 9st. 4lbs., Crossley ... 1

Messrs. Arthur and John's b. aus. g Planet, 9st. 12lbs. ... 2

Mr. Johnston's b. aus. g. Lunatic, 9st. 12lbs ... 3

This race was run in a blinding rain. Lunatic and Stockwell were the first to show to the front; Planet about three lengths behind. At the turn from home Stockwell forged ahead in splendid style and won as he liked. Time not correctly taken. This race gave great satisfaction, as it was generally believed that had Stockwell got away in the Kingcraft Cup he would have been in a good position at least. The race ended the meeting.

The Race Ball was a great success. I left the rooms (kindly lent by His Excellency Lord Mayo), at 3 this morning, the fun at its height.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS INSOLVENT COURT.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan.

Thursday, 27th October 1870.

In the matter of the petition and schedule of Captain William George Carr, of the 9th Regiment N. I. Liabilities, Rs. 11,036; assets Nil.

Mr. Miller, instructed by Messrs. Grant and Champion, appeared in support of the insolvent; and the Advocate General and Mr. Mayne, instructed by Messrs. Prichard and Barclay, opposed the insolvent on behalf of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., in the item of Rs. 450. Mr. Mayne appeared alone on behalf of creditors Nos. 1 to 4, and Nos. 6, 35 and 37 to 39. Among these creditors were Messrs. Oakes and Co., for Rs. 639; Spencer and Co., for Rs. 313; Orr and Co. and Edmund Jones and Co., Rs. 1,211.

The insolvent was sworn and examined by the Advocate General as follows:—This is my note to Messrs Arbuthnot and Co., dated Secunderabad, 7th April 1870. In that I enclosed Rs. 100 to be placed to my credit. I have since drawn it again. While I was in Burmah I kept accounts with Arbuthnot and Co. In January or February last I returned from Burmah. Since paying the Rs. 100 I have drawn Rs. 400 from Arbuthnot and Co. on a promissory note. My pay was then Rs. 461-1-0. I filed my schedule on the 31st July. Since my return from Burmah I've incurrd bills for Champagne, Moselle, &c. I had two dozen pints of Moselle in April, 2 dozen in May, 2 dozen in June, all from Oakes & Co. I am in the habit of drinking Moselle.

Advocate General—Sometimes sparkling, sometimes still? (Laughter.)

Mr. Carr—I say I've been in the habit of drinking Moselle. I had no intention of filing any schedule when I incurred those bills. I had the Rs. 400 from Arbuthnot's to enable me to rejoin my regiment.

His Lordship to the Advocate General—Is there anything unprincipled suggested with the contracting of these debts?

Advocate General—There was no false representation. Our suggestion is that the insolvent had no apparent means of paying the debts when he contracted them.

Insolvent, by Mr. Mayne—I left some debts behind me in Burmah. I was unable to pay them at the precise moment of leaving. I have been unable to pay them since. Several creditors had commenced suits against me when I left. I never was in Calcutta, but goods have been sent to me from there, when I was at Thayetmyo. I've paid off a great portion of them—there's only a small balance. When I came to Madras in the beginning of this year there were balances against me both at Calcutta and Burmah. I can't tell the amounts—nor when I'm likely to pay them. I have a bill at Messrs. Oakes and Co.'s for Rs. 639. Between the 23rd April and the beginning of June, I have had from them six dozen pints of Moselle, two boxes of Manilla cigars of 500 each, eau-de-cologne, other scent and a meerschaum pipe and case. All this was taken in in about six weeks. While patronizing Oakes and Co., I ran up a bill at Spencer's for 313 rupees. (The items included mushrooms, and a dozen each of brandy, sherry and vermouth.)

Mr. Mayne—Can you drink all that?

The Insolvent—That could be easily done. (Laughter.) But it was not all for immediate consumption; it was mostly bought as stores, and sent on to my regiment for my use after joining. I purchased from [illegible] Richards' Snider Rifle with cartridges, &c., to match. That was sent to Secunderabad to my order, but I never received it, as before it arrived I had been ordered to Trichinopoly. I wanted it for a shooting excursion, though perhaps I should have done without it. Among other creditors I am indebted to Messrs. Gantz Brothers for subscription to their Army List in 1867. I was then in a position to pay my debts.

By Mr. Miller—The total amount of my shop debt since returning from Burmah did not exceed a thousand rupees. Most of the liquor purchases were for stores A large portion of Oakes' bill was for necessaries for my family. I arrived from Burmah in the early part of the year and was at once ordered to Secunderabad. I remained there two or three months and was then ordered to join the 9th Regiment at Trichinopoly. I had to defray the travelling expenses from my own pocket. I am married, and have three children; my wife was in Moulmein in the beginning of the year. My dealing with Oakes and Co. were not supposed to be cash; and I expected to be able to pay my bill by the end of the year. My expectations were not limited to my pay. I expected remittances from my father. I sent a circular, dated 21st July, to my creditors, proposing a trust, and Messrs. Oakes and Co. sent a reply to my solicitors. When dealing with Oakes' I told them I expected the full Quartermastership of my regiment which would give me an allowance of Rs. 75, making my income Rs. 536 per month.

His Lordship—Under what sections do the opposing creditors wish me now to act?

Mr. Mayne—Under section 451, beginning "whoever without reasonable expectation, &c."

His Lordship—Is not this a case where it is to the interest of the creditors to come to some arrangement? If it should be that a case is made out, subject to what Mr. Miller may urge upon the facts, for punishing the insolvent, he will only forfeit his commission, and every thing will be lost to his creditors. It seems, so far, that there has been some extravagance, but that is all: there is no principle involved, no false representation or anything of that sort. The insolvent proposes to pay Rs. 150 a month, and his creditors want Rs. 200. I think it is very idle and unwise of creditors in this, as in all other cases of insolvency, to insist upon more than the insolvent can actually pay. The sum of Rs. 150 proposed would, I think, be ample to effect an insurance for the security of the insolvent's debts.

The Advocate General said that Messers. Arbuthnot had thought it their duty in the interests of the trade, to come forward and expose the insolvent's extravagance.

His Lordship—But don't you think, Mr. Advocate General, that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. also owed it to the trade and to themselves to ascertain the pecuniary position of the insolvent before trusting him so far? I repeat, this seems to be a very proper case for mutual settlement out of Court. If there had been any principle involved—any false statement—it would be a different thing.

Mr. Miller intimated that the insolvent would prefer withdrawing his petition and making a trust arrangement.

His Lordship suggested that the case should stand over till a later hour, to enable the creditors to come to a settlement. This was done, and about an hour afterwards, counsel returned, and Mr. Miller informed the Court that a mutual arrangement had been come to, and requested an adjournment till next Court day to enable the terms to be formally settled. The case was accordingly adjourned till the 24th November, and the insolvent's interim order extended to that date.—*Madras Athenæum.*

POOR POSTMAN.

"No cards" might answer very well for a postman's ultimatum, and it is "on the cards" that we are soon to have no postmen. Let me explain. On October 1 began the halfpenny card post, and it began by a storm —260,000 reached the General Post Office before six in the morning, 2,000,000 by twelve o'clock; and the postmen think about a strike, and the only obstacle is that they are too hard worked to talk about or organise it. The Post-offices have been literally full of cards all the week. The metropolitan staff has been worked nearly off its legs. The week has been a succession of St. Valentine days. What may be expected when that day comes round? Surely as vulgar people will play off jokes even now by sending messages for everyone to read and laugh over, if they have not got tired of the amusement by that time the Post Office will have to double its establishment. The halfpenny card post will not evidently be limited to printed announcements, but will serve in a million ways for hastily despatched messages. I have been looking for some evidence of the effect of the half-penny newspaper stamp. It is not yet clear what the increase of Post-office labour through the new newspaper rate is likely to be.—*Overland Mail*, Oct. 8.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Oct. 7.)

THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA AND THE GERMANS.

It strikes us that the Catholic authorities, emboldened perhaps by the war, are trying a dangerous experiment in Prussia. The Archbishop of Cologne, we learn, has sent to several professors of Catholic theology at the Bonn University a certain Latin formula, to be signed and returned within thrice twenty-four hours. In this formula it is stated that the undersigned doth promise to accept the resolutions of the Vatican Council, more especially the infallibility, "sincero animo et cum obsequio fidei," and that he will be guided thereby in his teaching both "privatim et publice." Now the Prussian professor is above all things a member of the Prussian State service; and it remains to be seen what the Prussian Government will have to say to certain of those resolutions when they are thus taken out of the realm of vague theorizings into that of practical teaching. The new dogma may find not only Catholic States, like Austria and Bavaria, dead against it, but even a Protestant one, like Prussia, in spite of all her "toleration." There is indeed an evergrowing agitation on foot throughout Catholic Germany in favour of a decided and final protest against the last Council and all its doings—a protest headed by men of the highest eminence. If we mistake not, the Archbishop of Cologne himself was for a good while among the black sheep at Rome. But since his return he has shown an unbounded zeal for the Council and its "work."

EUROPEAN ATTITUDES.

Europe, viewed at present from such a height as would enable the observer to behold all its nations in a group must present a very striking and not unpleasing spectacle. According to the artistic view in a group of figures, the attitudes should be contrastive, and so composed as to balance and set off each other. Europe entirely conforms to this standard; its various nations may be now seen in every kind of attitude. There is the offensive attitude, the defensive attitude, the imposing attitude, the attitude of neutrality; new attitudes are also dropping in daily. In Rome we see the attitude of resignation. Russia within the last few days has assumed, it is said, a "threatening" attitude. It seems a fitting time for us ourselves to try some new experiments in attitude. We are getting rather bored with the imposing attitude we have kept up so long, now that everybody is too busy to look at and admire it. We have tried most if not all of the old attitudes—the fighting attitude, the scolding attitude, &c., and have almost exhausted the list; but there is the inquisitive attitude as yet unappropriated. Attitude is to the limbs the same as expression to the features, and should be natural, unconstrained, and varied. What can be more natural, show less constraint, or be more varied from our usual style than for us to take a little interest in continental affairs, and by way of practice try to find out what is the matter with Russia, and why she has put on this threatening attitude, thus rendering it necessary, if the group is to be "contrastive," that our own attitude should become as curious as it has hitherto been imposing.

THE DUKE OF NASSAU.

The following character of Adolphus, Duke of Nassau, who is said to have just met his death by the bullet of a Franc-tireur, appeared in a German periodical (the *Gartenlaube*) a very few weeks only before the breaking out of the war:—

"The Castle of Biebrich is now the private possession of a dispossessed ruler who once, when he thought of his blooming little domain, might have called himself the richest of princes. But there was no peace in that district. The strife with his people, fostered by purblind advisers, prevented the Prince from ever attaining to rest in his own land. . . . Little mention has been made of his good deeds; few have remembered to speak of his family affection; and in his character as a man he has fallen a victim to many a calumny called forth by political excitement against the ruler. Never did the Duke of Nassau—often as the contrary has been asserted—enrich himself by the profits of the gaming-table at Wiesbaden, nor take even the smallest advantage for his private purse from its revenues; and when fate drove him from his dominions, he answered with princely munificence all the numerous applications for pecuniary help which followed him to his distant retreat; this, too, during the period before the conclusion of his compact with Prussia, when perhaps he could scarcely have called anything his own. On this account the favourable terms which the Crown of Prussia magnanimously granted to the dethroned Prince excited an ill-feeling among the population of Nassau, and while the softening influences of time have drawn a veil over the events of those [earlier] days, Duke Adolphus, reconciled with fate, will see a brighter future opening before him."

DEGENERATE WARFARE.

In the midst of our enjoyment of the mitrailleur, the Chassepot, and the Martini-Henry, it is only fair to our predecessors, whose means and whose system of warfare we despise, to call attention to their opinion of firearms when they were first introduced. Montluc, in the days of Henry the Second of France, thus expresses his abhorrence of the arquebuss:—"Que pleust à Dieu que ce malheureux instrument n'eust jamais été inventé; je n'en porterois les marques lesquelles encore eujourd'hui me rendent languissant; et tant de braves et vaillant hommes ne fussent morts de la main le plus souvent des plus poltrons et plus lâches qui n'oseroient regarder au visage celui qui de loin ils renversent de leur malheureuse balles; mais ces sont artifices du diable pour nous faire entretuer." The Chevalier Bayard is said to have invariably denied quarter to the arquebusier as a ruffian who violated the laws of honourable warfare. Thus did expiring chivalry lament the substitution of mechanical for personal [illegible] descendants, as they poison the atmosphere and destroy each other by the manufacture of malaria, or effect some other equally ingenious improvement in the art of war, may look back on us with our needle-gun and rifled cannon as contemptuously as we now regard the warriors of chivalry with their shields and lances? It is worthy of remark that bombs were for the first time used at the siege of Mézières in 1521, when Bayard, with only 2,000 men, held the fortress for six weeks against the Spanish army of Charles V., numbering 40,000 men; and in the roof of the parish church at that place a few years ago was to be seen a bomb-shell, being one of those thrown by the Allies when they invested the place after the battle of Waterloo, which had stuck there and been allowed to remain.

FIELD-GUNS.

A short time ago the remedy was pointed out for the supply to our field artillery of guns of greater power than any now in their possession, and the opinion expressed that a muzzle-loading gun of about 12 cwt., throwing a 15 lb. or 16 lb. shell, with a charge of powder of about one-fifth the weight of the shot, is the sort of weapon which is wanted. We are glad to learn that steps are being taken for the introduction of a field gun of this sort, which will unquestionably be the most powerful field gun in Europe, owing to the high velocity which its projectiles will attain and the capacity and power of those projectiles. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that high velocity and flatness of trajectory are points of first importance in field guns, and these elements are determined, *cæteris paribus*, by the relation of the charge to the weight of the shot. In all the continental artilleries the charge is far less than one-fifth the weight of the shot. The French charge is between one-seventh and one-eighth; the Austrian the same, the Russian between one-ninth and one-tenth, and the Prussian field guns fire charges of one-eighth in their 9-pounders and one-eleventh in their 15-pounders. Perhaps those who argue that because the Prussian artillery won the battle of Sedan, therefore it ought to be copied in every respect, will tell us now that our field guns ought to throw their shell with low velocities and high trajectories. The argument would be quite as sound as that by which it is attempted to prove from the battle of Sedan that it is better to insert a projectile at the breech than at the muzzle. However, we trust we are not likely to blunder into these ridiculous errors, and our new field gun will, we doubt not, be vastly superior to any foreign weapon of the sort, notwithstanding that it will in all fundamental respects be diametrically opposite to the vaunted Prussian field guns.

FLORENCE REJOICING.

Florence, in general the most pococurante of cities, seems to have been wrought up to extreme enthusiasm by the fall of the temporal power. From the 11th ult., when the Italian troops crossed the Papal frontier, till the 20th, when they entered Rome, the "City of Flowers" was in a state of suspense almost painful in its acuteness. On the 20th, a correspondent happening to be in the Piazza della Signoria, the site of the Palazzo Vecchio, where the Parliament holds its sittings, saw a crowd of people anxiously watching the flagstaff on the top of the palace tower, where the signal of the taking of Rome was to be hoisted. Presently a thrill ran through the spectators on seeing a man on the battlements waving a white handkerchief before mounting to hoist the flag. Rome had fallen! The shock of delighted surprise was such that some little time elapsed before the crowd, many of them in tears, could give vent to the shout of joy which rang through the city. In a few minutes the dense swaying mass of people divided and a procession of Roman emigrants appeared, bearing numerous banners, on their way to the Palazzo Pitti to salute the King. They stopped before the Palace windows shouting, "Evviva il Re d' Italia!" "Evviva Vittorio Emanuele in Campidoglio!" The King stepped on to the balcony three several times, and was received with a perfect hurricane of plaudits from the assembled people, who must have numbered at least 10,000 in the square. On one of the tri-coloured flags, our correspondent adds, the white central stripe exhibited the she-wolf with Romulus and Remus in the place where the Royal arms are set. The workpeople took a general holiday that afternoon, and hundreds of them attacked the bell-towers, and forced the sacristans (sorely against their will) to give them the keys. Having thus got at the bells they rang them till midnight; while flags continued to wave from the windows of every house, and gangs of men perambulated the streets, singing patriotic songs.

THE METROPOLITAN DETECTIVE POLICE.

The report of the Chief Commissioner of Police which has been recently laid before Parliament contains one item of information of special interest to the writers and readers of sensational novels. We learn that the detective police—that mysteriously sagacious and marvellous organization so dear to popular fiction—the detective police—actually consisted up to the middle of the year 1869 of fifteen persons only, a number hardly sufficient to meet the constant demands made upon the force by Miss Braddon, Mr. Wilkie Collins, and others of the same school. The public, however, has gone on to the end in the fond imagination that it is fully protected by a wonderful fraternity of novelists, in the wonderful organization of our secret police and the skill of its members—consoling itself for the impunity of the robber of real life by the speed and certainty with which the detective of fiction tracks out his imaginary criminals. The then strength of the detective force in 1869 is naively admitted by the Commissioner to have been "quite inadequate to the demands made upon them." And in June of that year the Secretary of State sanctioned an increase in the number, and the detective force now attached to the metropolitan police is composed of the secretary, three inspectors, twenty superintendents, forty sergeants, and 160 constables. This change is said by the Commissioner to have produced good results, as it was no doubt

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calculated to do; but we fear that no mere increase of numbers will be of much avail without some variation or extension of the field of selection—something which will check the tendency to run in the same groove which at present renders the detective force so powerless in the presence of any unusual combination of circumstances. So long as this tendency exists in detective officers they may be multiplied indefinitely without any increase of efficiency. Two heads are only better than one on the assumption that both heads are not stocked with precisely the same ideas. Otherwise, they only tend to confirm each other in their common blunders.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

The *Vaterland* of Vienna publishes some curious extracts from the diary kept by the Crown Prince of Prussia during his visit to Vienna last year. These extracts, which, says the *Vaterland*, have been communicated to it by "an Austrian ex-diplomatist," describe conversations between the Crown Prince and Count Beust, Dr. Giskra, and other Austrian ministers. Dr. Giskra, who was at that time President of the Vienna Ministry, and who had made the acquaintance of the Crown Prince at Brünn during the war of 1866, very frankly expressed his opinion on various questions of Austrian politics. He said that he looked upon the Prince's visit as the prelude to "a most important rapprochement" between the two countries, and that "the success of his mission would only make itself felt by degrees." As for Count Beust, "he is certainly not the inexorable, revengeful man he is said to be." On the contrary, proceeded Dr. Giskra, the Count "wishes to accept the accomplished facts of history," and to "direct his views to the future without allowing them to be prejudiced by the past." The Emperor he described as a man "whose character has become matured and independent," who "refuses to listen to foreign influences, however powerful they may have become, and has decisively adopted the views of the Liberal Ministry." Dr. Giskra added that it was his wish to see "a united Germany going hand in hand with Austria." During the Prince's interview with Count Beust the latter warmly defended himself against the accusation of Count Bismarck, that he (Beust) inspires the press in a sense hostile to Prussia. He declared that he had no influence over the press and least of all over that of Vienna, which he had only too often felt to be a thorn in his side. At the same time "he looked upon the English principle of leaving the press entirely free as the right one, and he thought it his duty to act accordingly." In regard to the South German question, the Count assured the Crown Prince that he was "in no way opposed to its development, but that it was his first duty, as an Austrian Minister, to watch over the prosperity of the German territories of Austria, and he must therefore watch with a jealous eye every development of this question which might be of a nature to endanger their prosperity." These revelations possess an unusual interest just now, when negotiations are taking place for a union of the South German States with the Northern Bund, and a rapprochement between Austria and Prussia is beginning to be talked of.

THE MILITARY SALUTE.

It is a great comfort, at a time like the present, to know that our military authorities are prepared for the worst. While Europe reverberates with the crash of arms, and every country on the Continent is putting forth its strength, if only in anticipation of action, the fiat has gone forth from the Horse Guards for a new form of salute. Hitherto it has been prescribed that soldiers shall recognize their officers according to these directions:—"Raise the right hand smartly, without bending the elbow, as high as the mouth, pointing in the same direction as the right foot, knuckles upwards, thumb close the forefinger." Then "bring the hand slowly round till the point of the thumb and the side of the forefinger touch the lower edge of the cap or peak, wrist and fingers slightly bent; at the same time turn the head a little to the left, and look towards the person saluted." This was for a right hand salute; for a left hand salute certain parts of these directions were of course reversed. A system of the kind doubtless worked well under former conditions of warfare; but in the presence of the terrible experiences of the last few weeks it is evident that it would be of little avail. Warned in time, the authorities have directed a change; and we find, from the new edition of the "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry," that henceforth saluting is to be performed as follows:—"Bring the right hand smartly, but with a circular motion, to the head, palm to the front, point of the forefinger one inch above the right eye, thumb close to the forefinger, elbow in line and nearly square with the shoulder; at the same time slightly turn the head to the left." The further regulations, in either case, for resuming the previous position need not be detailed; but it is evident that the new arrangement, by which the flat of the hand is brought to the front, must be far more effective than what may be called the edge of the hand similarly displayed; and, if the Franco-Prussian war has only taught our military authorities this manœuvre, it will not have been fought in vain. The new salute is doubtless accompanied by some drawbacks. It is not so easy as the old one, and involves a slight strain upon the muscles of the arm, which the soldier, who in barrack-yard or in public places may have to go through the performance some dozens of times in the day, will possibly consider an annoyance. But these are not times for trifling, and stern realities must be met with sterner realities still. England's soldiers must be prepared to salute if necessary to "the bitter end." We must not omit to state that the new salute is accompanied by a number of salutary changes in the book, by which many of the old details of drill have been abolished.

HISTORICAL CURIOSITIES.

There is nothing like marching with the times. There is at this moment in the town of Nancy, lovingly called Nantzig by the Germans, a secretary at work in the Prefecture under the orders of the Prussian Councillor of Legation, Count Renard, who has successively been engaged at the same spot for his Majesty Louis Philippe, for the French Republic No. 2, for the Empire which was peace, and who, for all we know, may live to serve many a varying Government yet. But, what is rather more curious is that this same official had in the years 1846 and 1848 registered two documents issued by the Governments of the Bourgeois King and the Republic respectively. Both these documents have now been found—in spite of all that has happened since—safely lodged in their pigeon-holes. And here they are faithfully transcribed:—

No. 1.

"Paris, le 15 Juin, 1846.

"Monsieur le Prefet,—On a bien de croire que le Prince Bonaparte a quitté Londres; on presume qu'il a l'intention de se rendre à Florence. Je crois utile de vous en donner avis dans l'intérêt de la surveillance générale que vous avez prescrite, et je vous transmets ci-joint le signalement du Prince Louis—Le Ministre, Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Intérieur, "Duchatel."

No. 2.

"Paris, le 13 Juin, 1848.

"République Française.—Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.

"Citoyen Prefet,—J'ai l'honneur de vous adresser le signalement de Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte. Vous voudrez bien le transmettre à tous les agents de l'autorité qui ont reçu de vous l'ordre de procéder à l'arrestation, de ce personage.—Salut et fraternité. Pour le Ministre et par autorisation, le Chef de Division de la Sûreté-Générale, "Porette."

"Signalement de Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, né à Paris, agé de quarante ans, taille 1m. 66c., cheveux et sourcils châtains, front moyen, yeux gris et petits, nez grand, bouche ordinaire, barbe brune, menton pointu, visage ovale, teint pâle.—Marques particulières: tête enforcée dans les épaules. Epaules larges. Dos voûté. Lèvres épaisses. Quelques cheveux gris."

There seems altogether a very happy time to have come for Nantzig. The civil courts, not knowing any longer in whose name they were to give judgment, have adjourned altogether. "Au nom de l'Empereur" would no longer do, as he was a prisoner and expatriated. "Au nom de la Republique Française" the Prussians would not allow, as they had not recognized the Republic. "Au nom du Peuple Français" would also not do, and as the tribunal finally demurred to the governor's proposal of "Au nom de la loi," it had to strike altogether.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

[FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Tours, Sept. 28.

I have to-day gone through the ceremony which seems to be now an ordinary part of the duty of an English correspondent in France, of being arrested as a Prussian spy. I had been on foot to pay a visit to one of Lord Lyons' attachés, at the chateau de Rigny, about two miles from Tours. This attaché was good enough to lend me some numbers of the *Daily News*, which I was very glad to have, not having seen a single English newspaper during the ten days that I have been here. On my way back, I went into a little inn, on the banks of the Cher, to sit down and read my papers, and, for the good of the house, I called for a glass of wine—price two sous. I asked the landlady what fish there was in the Cher, and particularly whether there was any trout. She assured me that the Cher was far more favoured than the Loire, but touching trout she seemed quite uninformed; I do not think she ever heard of any such fish. Although the weather was hot and the road dusty I was not thirsty (thanks to the hospitality I had just enjoyed at the Embassy), and moreover the wine was so bad that it was disagreeable to drink. I should have contented myself with the first sip, had it not been for a desire not to hurt the feelings of the landlady; I therefore did violence to my palate and stomach so far as to swallow about half the tumbler full, and I left the rest. This story of the glass of wine, which seems trivial, is, as you will presently see, the leading incident in the little drama which I have to relate. I had not left the inn three minutes before I was collared by two powerful men in blouses, armed with formidable iron bars, who, with furious voice, looks, and gestures, said they arrested me "in the name of the law" as a Prussian spy. They pinched me very hard, and shook me violently. I told them they were mistaken; said they were quite right to keep a good look out; but begged them to observe that, as I did not resist their arrest, there was no occasion for them to lay hands on me. Not listening to me, and not relaxing their hold they said, "You paid for a glass of wine, and did not drink it; therefore you are *suspect*, therefore you must be a spy and a Prussian." Such is Tourangean logic, and I am quite certain the poor fellows honestly believed their syllogism to be impregnable. Who, indeed, but a madman, or a Prussian, who is too barbarous to relish French wine, would expend the sum of two sous for liquor which he did not drink? One of the men was drunk, the other sober. Addressing myself to the sober one, I told my plain story: that I was an Englishman; that I had just come from the chateau (to which I pointed) on the top of the hill where the English Ambassador lived; and that I had not only my English passport certified by the Paris Prefect of Police, but a pass from my personal friend M. Jules Ferry, a member of the Government in Paris, authorising me to circulate freely *pour les besoins du Gouvernement de la Defense Nationale*. The reasonable man of the two looked at my papers, and though somewhat awe-stricken by the lion and the unicorn on Lord Lyons' passport, made the reasonable remark that he could not understand the language in which it was written. [I, let me say parenthetically, have never been able to understand why a passport which is never wanted in England should be made out in English instead of the universal diplomatic language—French.] But he knew the name of Jules Ferry, and recognised the Hotel de Ville stamp on the card signed by him. He apologised for having interrupted me, and told me I was free. I went on towards Tours, but five minutes after I heard the voice of the drunken man with the iron bar calling after me by the name of "Captain." He had made up his mind that I was not only a Prussian spy, but a Prussian officer. He called out loudly, "Arrest that man;" and several villagers rushed out from their houses and placed themselves across my path till he came up. He proceeded to say, and for a time was believed, that I was a Prussian spy; that I showed papers which be knew were forged, and dwelt upon the damnatory circumstance of my having paid for wine which I did not drink. In a few moments I was surrounded by a group of fifty people, men, women, and children, the man with the crowbar keeping a firm grip on my shoulder all the while, and swearing that he would take me to prison "in the name of law." A sort of village council of war was held upon my case, which it was voted required most serious investigation. The truism that a passport might possibly be forged struck the popular mind greatly. Fortunately for myself I speak French very readily. I harangued the mob in a conciliatory speech, and soon found that I was making a favourable impression. But I doubt yet whether I should have escaped durance vile and ill-usage had it not been for a comely woman, who addressed me in very good English, cross-examined me about what part of England I came from, said that she was half English herself, and finally certified to the company that I spoke English without any German accent, and that she had no doubt my story that I came from the English Embassy was a true one. An intelligent Garde Mobile in uniform, who looked at my papers, seconded the lady, and I was told I might go on. I took off my hat to the villagers, and begged them to protect me against the man with the crowbar. They did so, and forcibly prevented him from rushing upon me again. He growled terribly when he saw his prey escape him. I feel for his sad lot when he wakes with a headache to-morrow morning, for he was accompanied by a wife as drunk as himself, who abused him and me alternately.

I have reason to think that the Government will shortly dismiss from their command almost all the late Emperor's generals. They are suspected of treason, and their incapacity (with very few exceptions) is notorious.

Last night there was a disgraceful riot in the Café de la Ville. An officer struck a citizen in plain clothes with his cane. Afterwards other officers took part with their comrade, and ultimately all the officers were turned out of the café, and sentries were placed at the door to prevent any more coming in during the evening. The want of discipline which Admiral Fourich laments is a crying and a growing evil.

INSIDE PARIS.

DIARY OF A BESIEGED RESIDENT.

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 22.

Yesterday afternoon we "manifested" against peace. We "manifest" by going, if we are in the National Guard, with bouquets at the ends of our muskets to deposit a crown of *immortelles* before the statue of Strasburg. If we are unarmed, we walk behind a drum to the statue and sing the "Marseillaise." At the statue there is generally some orator on a stool holding forth. We occasionally applaud him, but we never listen to him. After this we go to the place before the Hotel de Ville, and we shout "Point de Paix." We then march down the Boulevards, and we go home satisfied that we have deserved well of our country. As yesterday was the anniversary of the proclamation of the first republic, we were in a very manifesting mood. M. Gambetta issued proclamations every half hour, calling upon us, in more or less flowery language, to die for our country. M. Arago, the Mayor, followed suit, heading his manifestoes with the old rallying cry, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." I suppose the French are so constituted that they really cannot exist without processions, bouquets to statues, and grand phrases. Notwithstanding all this humbug, a large portion of them mean, I am sure, to fight it out. They have taken it into their heads that Paris can be successfully defended, and if it is not, they are determined that it shall not be their fault. It is intended, I understand, to keep well beneath the cover of the forts, not to risk engagements more than is necessary—gradually to convert the splendid raw material of the Mobiles into good soldiers, by accustoming them to be under fire, and then, if things go well, to fall on one or other of the Prussian armies. It is hoped, too, that the Prussian communications will be menaced. Such is the plan, and every one pretends to believe that it will succeed; whether they are right or wrong time will show.

Of course I cannot be expected to give aid and comfort to our besiegers by telling them, if they seize this letter, what is being done inside to keep them out. But this I think it will do them no harm to know. The National Guard mans the ramparts. In the angles of the bastions there are Mobiles. At points close by the ramparts there are reserves of Mobiles and National Guards, ready at a moment's notice both by day and night to reinforce them. In the centre of the town there are reserves under arms. Outside the gates, between the forts and the ramparts, troops are massed with artillery, and the forts are well garrisoned. A gentleman who has lately been under a cloud, as he was the inventor of the Orsini bombs, has several thousand men at work on infernal machines. This magician assures me that within a week he will destroy the German armies as completely as were the Assyrians who besieged Jerusalem under Sennacherib. He is an enthusiast, but an excellent chemist, and I really have hopes that he will before long astonish our friends outside. He promises me that I shall witness his experiments in German [illegible]; and though I have in mind a quotation about being hoisted with one's own petard, I shall certainly keep him to his word. On the whole the [illegible] find it a big job to take Paris if the Parisians keep to their present mood. I see no reason why he should take it at all. Until, however, I have seen the effect of a few days' shelling upon the nerves of its inhabitants I shall not prophecy. Yesterday we heard firing at about 2 o'clock, but by the despatches from the forts nothing important seems to have happened, and as yet I have heard of nothing to-day. The Prussians, we presume, are taking up their positions. It is admitted now that a great portion of the town can be placed under fire without taking any of the forts. Mr. Washburne told me yesterday that he does not think he shall leave. There is to be a consultation of the Corps Diplomatique to-morrow, under the presidency of the Nuncio, to settle joint action. I admire the common sense of Mr. Washburne. He called two days ago upon the Government to express his sympathy with them. Not being a man of forms and red tape, instead of going to the Foreign-office, he went to the Hotel de Ville, found a Council sitting, shook hands all round, and then withdrew. I have serious thoughts of taking up my quarters at the English Embassy. It belongs to me as one of the nation, and I see no reason why I should not turn my property to some account.

Yesterday's papers contained an official announcement that a company of mutual assurance against the consequences of the bombardment has been formed. Paris is divided into three zones, and according to the danger proprietors of houses situated in each of them are to be admitted into the company on payment of one, two, or three per cent. It comforts me, comparatively, to find that I am in the one per cent. zone, and, unless my funds give way I shall remain there.

Spies are being arrested every half hour. Many mistakes are made from over zeal, but there is no doubt that a good many Germans are in the town disguised in French uniforms. The newspapers ask what becomes of them all, and suggest that they should be publicly shot. It is beautiful weather, and as I sit writing this at my open window I have great difficulty in believing that we are cut off from the rest of the world by a number of victorious armies, who mean to burn or starve us out. M. John Lemoine in the *Journal des Débats* this morning has a very sensible article upon the position of the Government. He says that between the first and the second of these two ultimatums there is a vast difference, and he exhorts the Government to stand by the first, but not to refuse peace if it can be obtained by the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg. The *Temps* of this evening takes the same view of the proclamation. The ultra Republican journals, on the other hand, support the policy of the Government. M. Felix Pyat, in his organ, *Le Combat*, urges war to the death, and proposes that we should at once have Spartan banquets, at which rich and poor should fare alike. A proposal has been made to start a national subscription for a musket of honour, to be given to the man who shoots the King of Prussia. There are already 2,000 subscribers of one sou each to the testimonial. The latest proclamation I have seen on the walls is one from the Mayor of Paris, informing the public that the coachmen of Paris are not to be ill-treated by their fares because they are not on the ramparts. As the brave coachmen of Paris are usually excessively insolent, I shall not be sorry to hear that they have at length met with their deserts. A coachman who was driving me yesterday told me in the strictest confidence that he was a man who never meddled in politics, and, consequently, it was a matter of absolute indifference to him whether Napoleon or a "General Prusse" lived in the Tuileries; and this, I suspect, is the view that many here take, if they only dared say it.

It is amusing to observe how every one has entered into the conspiracy to persuade the world that the French nation never desired war—to hear them, one would suppose that the Rhine had never been called the national frontier of France, and that the war had been entered into by Badinguet, as they style the late Emperor, against the wishes of the army, the peasantry, and the bourgeoisie. Poor old Badinguet has enough to answer for already, but even sensible Frenchmen have persuaded themselves that he, and he alone, is responsible for the war. He is absolutely loathed here. I sometimes suggest to some Gaul that he may possibly be back again here some day; the Gaul immediately rolls his eyes, clenches his fists, and swears that if ever he returns to Paris he will himself shoot him.

An American, who took an active part in the Confederate defence of Richmond, has just been in to see me. He does not believe that the town will hold out long, and scoffs at the mode in which it is being defended. I reserve my opinion until I have seen it under fire. Certainly they "do protest too much." The papers contain lists of citizens who swear to die rather than surrender. The bourgeois, when he goes off to the ramparts embraces his wife in public, and assumes a martial strut as though he were a very Curtius on the way to the pit. Jules is perpetually hugging Jacques, and talking about the altar of his country on which he means to mount. I verily believe that the people walking on the Boulevards, and the assistants of the shops who deal out their wares, in uniform, are under the impression that they are losers already, perilling life and limb for their country. Every girl who trips along thinks that she is a maid of Saragossa. It is almost impossible for an Englishman to realise the intense delight which a Frenchman has in donning a uniform, strutting about with a martial swagger, and listening to a distant cannonade. As yet the only real hardships we have suffered have been that our fish is a little stale, and that we are put on short allowance of milk. The National Guards on the ramparts, I hear, grumble very much at having to spend the night in the open air. The only men I think I can answer for are the working men of the outer faubourgs and a portion of the Provincial Gardes Mobiles. They do mean to fight. Some of the battalions of the National Guards will fight too, but I should be afraid to trust the greater portion of them, even behind earthworks. "Remember," says the *Figaro* to them to-day, "that you have wives and children; do not be too venturesome." This advice, I think, was hardly needed. As for the regular troops, they are not to be trusted, and I am not sorry to think that there are 20,000 sailors in the forts to man the guns.

Evening.

We have been manifesting again to-day. I was in hopes that this nonsense was over. On the Place de la Concorde there was a crowd all the afternoon, applauding orators, and companies of National Guards were bringing bouquets to the statue of Strasburg. At the Hotel de Ville a deputation of officers of the National Guards came to urge the Government to put off the elections. After a short parley this was promised. Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace, to accept as their colleagues some "friends of the people," and to promise not to re-establish in any form a police force. An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators. It seems to me that the Government, in its endeavours to prevent a collision between the moderates and the ultras, yield invariably to the latter. What is really wanted is a man of energy and determined will, I doubt if Trochu has either. The bold Britons who tried to run the blockade have returned. They managed to get over the bridge of Neuilly, but were arrested a few yards beyond it and brought back to General Ducrot. One of them was taken in with the passports of the five. "I cannot understand you English," the General said; "if you want to get shot we will shoot you ourselves to save you trouble." After some parley General Ducrot gave them a pass to go through the French lines, but then he withdrew it, and said he must consult General Trochu. When the spokesman emerged he found his friends being led off by a fresh batch of patriots for having no passport, but they at length got safely back to the Grand Hotel. Their leader, who is an intelligent man in his way, gives a very discouraging account of what he saw outside. The Mobiles were lying about on the roads, the bivouacs which they had erected were cut about two feet thick, and everyone appeared to be doing much what he pleased. This afternoon I went up to the Trocadero to look at the heights on which they say that there are already Prussian guns. They appear most uncomfortably near. Those who had telescopes declared that they could see both guns and Prussians. We were always told until within a few days that Mont Valerien would protect all that side of Paris. How can the engineers have made such a mistake?

This evening I went to call upon one of the chiefs of '48, and had an interesting conversation with him. He says that many think that he and his friends ought to be in the Government, and that eventually they all will be, he said "the Reds are determined to fight, and so long as the Government would not make a humiliating peace they will support it." I tried to get out what he considered a humiliating peace, but he rather fenced with the question. He tells me that at the Folies Bergères, head-quarters of the Ultra, great dissatisfaction is felt with the Committees of the "Clubs" for having gone yesterday to the Hotel de Ville and endeavoured to force the Government to declare that it would not treat with the Prussians whilst they were on French soil, and to allow them to establish a "Commune" as an *imperium in imperio*. "The army of the Loire," said my friend, "will soon fall on the rear of the Prussians; we have only to hold out for a few weeks, and this, depend upon it, we shall do." Now, to the best of my belief, the army of the Loire only exists on paper, but here was a sensible man talking of it as though it consisted of some 200,000 seasoned troops; and what is more strange, he is by no means singular in his belief. A fortnight ago it was the army of Lyons, now it is the army of the Loire. How reasonable men can allow themselves to put their faith in these men of buckram, I cannot imagine.

Friday Morning, Sept. 23.

Firing has been going on since three o'clock this morning. The newspapers contain accounts more or less veracious respecting fights outside the forts, in which great numbers of Prussians have been killed. M. Jules Favre published an account of his interview with Count Bismarck in the *Journal Officiel*. I enclose it. M. Villemessant in the *Figaro* informs the world that he has left his wife outside, and would willingly allow one of his veins to be opened in exchange for a letter from her. We are still engaged in our old occupation—willing to die for our country. I hear that there has been serious fighting in the neighbourhood of St. Denis. This morning I saw another of the '48 Republicans—he seemed inclined to upset the Government more on the ground that they are incapable than because he differs with them in politics. The fact is, that the country has forgotten these men of '48. They are not half as powerful as they imagine themselves. Ledru Rollin has a strong following, but few trouble their heads either about Louis Blanc or Victor Hugo. I give this letter to a friend who will get it into the balloon, and go off to the Trocadero, to see how things are getting on.

P.S.—The Solferino Tower on the Buttes Montmartre has been pulled down. No one is to be allowed to hoist the Geneva flag unless the house contains at least six beds for wounded. We have now a bread as well as a meat maximum.

Saturday, Sept. 24.

We are as despondent to-day as we were jubilant yesterday. The success at the front seems to have dwindled down to an insignificant artillery combat. The *Electeur Libre* gives the following account of it. On the previous evening eight thousand Prussians had taken the redoubt of Villejuif. At one in the morning some regiments advanced from there towards Vitry, and occupied the mill of Segnet, while on the left about 5,000 established themselves on the plateau of Hautes-Bruyéres. The division of General Maud'huy retook these positions. At five o'clock in the morning the Prussians tried to occupy them a second time, but were driven back, and at half-past seven o'clock they fell back. At nine they attacked again, when a column of our troops, issuing from the Porte d'Italie, arrived. The fray went on until ten o'clock when the Prussians retreated [illegible] extent with what I was told by an officer this morning who had taken part in the engagement.

The latest official utterance states that the division Maud'huy is definitely established "on the position of Villejuif." A despatch has been received, dated 9.30 yesterday evening, from the commander of St. Denis, in which he claims considerable advantages in yesterday's fighting at Pierrefitte. To-day there are, of course, all sorts of rumours of successes; but, after the experience of yesterday, little credit is attached to them.

The *Gazette Officielle* contains a decree cashiering M. Devienne, President of the Cour de Cassation, and sending him to be judged by his own court, for having been the intermediary between Badinguet and his mistress Marguerite Bellanger. Two letters are published which seem to leave no doubt that this worthy judge acted as the go-between of the two lovers. Mr. George Sanders, whilom United States Consul in London, and one of the leaders of the ex-Confederacy, is here; he is preparing plans for a system of rifle pits and zigzags outside the fortifications, at the request of General Trochu. Mr. Sanders, who took an active part in the defence of Richmond, declares that Paris is impregnable, if it be only well defended. He complains, however, that the French will not use the spade.

4 o'Clock P.M.

We have been in a state of wild enthusiasm all this afternoon. At about 1 o'clock it was rumoured that 20,000 Prussians and 40 cannon had been taken. There had been a heavy firing, it was said, this morning, and a Prussian force had approached near the Forts of Ivry and Bicêtre. General Vinoy had issued forth from Vincennes, and getting behind them had forced them under the guns of the forts, where they were taken prisoners. The Boulevards immediately were crowded—here a person announcing that he had a despatch from the front, here another vowing he had been there himself. Wherever a drum was heard there was a cry of "Here come the prisoners!" Tired of this, at about 4 o'clock I drove to Montrouge. It is a sort of Parisian Southwark. I found all the inhabitants lining the streets, waiting too for news. A regiment marched in, and there was a cry that it had come from the front; then artillery filed by out of the city gate. I tried myself to pass, and had got half-way through before I was stopped, then I was turned back. The prisoners here, close by the scene of action, had dwindled down to 5,000. Imagine Southwark, with every man armed in it, and a battle going on at Greenwich, and you will have an idea of the excitement of Montrouge.

6 o'Clock P.M.

The Boulevards almost impassable; the streets before the Mairies absolutely impassable; no official confirmation of the victory except the proclamation I enclose. Everyone who is not inventing news is waiting for it. A proclamation has been issued by General Trochu conceived in a very sensible spirit, telling the National Guard that the moment is ill chosen for pacific demonstrations, with crowns and bouquets. I hear that some of the soldiers who ran away at Clamart have been shot.

Some of the papers discovered in the Tuileries are also published. There is a letter from Jecker to Conti, in which he says that de Morny had promised him to get the Mexican Government to pay his claims on condition of receiving 30 per cent. of profits. A letter signed Persigny complains that an employé in the Cabinet Noir is in want, and ought to be given money to prevent his letting out secrets. A letter from the Queen of Holland tells Napoleon that if he does not interfere in Germany his own dynasty will suffer. A note of the Emperor, without date, says, "If France boldly places itself on the terrain of the nationalities, it is necessary to prove that the Belgian nationality does not exist. The Cabinet of Berlin seeming ready to enter into negotiations, it would be well to negotiate a secret *acte*, which would pledge both parties. This act would have the double advantage of compromising Prussia and of being for her a pledge of the sincerity of the Emperor." The note then goes on to say that it is necessary to dissipate the apprehensions of Prussia. "An *acte* is wanted," it continues, "and one which would consist of a regulation of the ulterior fate of Belgium in concert with Prussia would, by proving at Berlin that the Emperor desires the extension which is necessary to France since the events which have taken place in Germany, be at least a relative certainty that the Prussian Government would not object to our aggrandizement towards the North."

I drove this morning through the fighting faubourgs with a member of the Barricade Committee. Barricades are being erected everywhere, and they are even stronger than the outer fortifications. There are, too, some agreeable little chemical surprises for the Prussians if ever they get into the town. In reply to some suggestions which I made, my friend said, "Leave these people to form their own plans. They understand street fighting better than any one in the world." At La Villette, Grenelle, and other faubourgs inhabited by the blouses, there is no lack of patriotism, and they will blow themselves and their homes up rather than yield.

The bold Britons started again in their Derby turn-out yesterday. Nothing has been heard of them since. We do not know whether they have been imprisoned or what has become of them. I have already entrusted my letters to balloons, boatmen, peasants, and Americans, but I do not know whether they have reached you or not. The last balloon was pursued by a Prussian one, the newspapers say. Yesterday the Nuncio called together all the diplomatists still here, and they determined to try to communicate with Bismarck. They seem to imagine that a twenty-four hours' notice will be given before a bombardment commences, when they will have time to get out. I send this letter by a Government balloon. I shall send a copy to-morrow by a private balloon, if it really does start as announced.

The *Gazette Officielle* "unites with many citizens in asking Louis Blanc to go to England, to obtain the sympathies of the English nation for the Republic." This is all very well, but how is he to get there?—*Daily News.*

RELIGIOUS IMMODESTY.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 8.)

The Rev. W. Woolhouse Robinson, M.A., late incumbent of Christ Church, Chelsea, and Chaplain to the late Honourable and Rev. the Earl of Plymouth,—who is careful to tell us that his family, "in their unregenerate days, before they were, by the power of the Holy Spirit, 'made new creatures in Christ Jesus,' and adopted into the family of the blood royal of heaven," were "proud of ancestry,"—and who apparently piqued themselves on it also a little after that era,—though doubtless a person of great devotional zeal, has committed in his old age what strikes us as an act of more excruciating religious immodesty than any to which our slight acquaintance with Evangelical tract-writers had ever before introduced us. The catch-penny pietism which is so widely distributed under titles like "Tender Grass for Christ's Lambs" and "Hobnailed Shoes for Sliding Sinners," is nauseous and mischievous enough, but it has fallen to the lot of a dignitary of the Church to recommend, and of a venerable as well as, no doubt, thoroughly zealous clergyman of what they call, in their horrible religious slang, "experimental religion," of some forty-eight years' standing, to write, a little work of a far more really offensive nature than anything of the kind,—written in earnest, as no doubt this is,—which we ever yet met with. It is an account by this gentleman of his success, within the space of two years, in converting his father (an aged clergyman, over eighty years old, of the high-and-dry school up to the time of his conversion), mother, sister, and two brothers, the elder of these last being also a clergyman and a Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, at the time of his "conversion," and of the difficulties which lay in his path. It is only fair to say that his last surviving (and younger) brother had agreed with him that this account should be published as soon as all but one of the family were gone, and that it was then expected that the story would be told by one of the converts,—the younger brother, Disney Robinson, at that time himself a clergyman,—instead of by the successful family missionary; but as Disney died in 1869, and the evangelist of the family was left the last of his generation, the compact is fulfilled by that gentleman himself. The Dean of Gloucester, Dean Law, "whose praise," to use Mr. Robinson's pet phrase throughout his tract, "is in all the (Evangelical) Churches,"—"Evangelical" being put in brackets, as we understand it, in order to convey that all other Churches are not Churches at all except in name,—has told Mr. Robinson that if this tract remained unpublished, he (Mr. Robinson) would be "guilty before God." The same very reverend gentleman (when Archdeacon Law) addressed Mr. Robinson to this effect:—"Never have I been so deeply interested with any memoir as this;"—whence we conclude that the Dean of Gloucester's reading must be dreary and meagre in the extreme,—"it is not uncommon, as we know, for *parents* to be instrumental in bringing their *children* to a saving knowledge of Christ, but I have never heard, as in your case, of a *child* being so highly privileged as to be the means of leading every member of his family, *both parents included*, to the foot of the Cross." The Dean of Gloucester has further committed himself, we are told, to a clear knowledge of God's will as to the form of publication, having written in a recent letter, "*It seems to be the Lord's will that the memorial should appear with your own name*," which is probably true only in that sense in which it may also have been true that it was the Lord's will that it should appear in good type and exceedingly bad English under the title of "The Converted Family; or, the Riches of Divine Grace," with Messrs. Nisbet's name as publisher on the title-page, and a good many pointed references to the rank of the family, at least on the mother's side, and a good many proofs of their weakness for that form of vanity, scattered through the seventy-two or so pages of maudlin and pompous pietism of which it is composed. So far as all these characteristics may "seem to be God's will," the publication of the memorial, and its publication under Rev. William Woolhouse, M.A.'s own name, may be said to be God's will also. If this worthy gentleman had been a little more capable of understanding what religious modesty and decent reserve are, it would certainly have been God's will that he should not publish at all this certainly well-meant but quite as certainly nauseous and mischievous little production. It is God's will, we suppose, that vain and narrow-minded people, so far only as they are vain and narrow-minded without any responsibility of their own, should act vainly and narrow-mindedly. But we may safely conclude that it will also be God's will at some distant future that they shall feel sincere shame at the exhibitions of this character which they have given in time past; and if so, Mr. Robinson will no doubt in that distant future feel extremely uncomfortable in recalling, if he does recall, this very disgusting little testimony of his to what he calls "the riches of divine grace," and what we should call the poverty of human grace.

When, therefore, we speak of the issue of this tract as a gross act of religious immodesty, we by no means mean that it was not done under a sense of duty. Many immodest things are done by religious people every day under a perverted sense of duty from the feeling by which they are carried away that having been made such special "instruments,"—that is always the phrase,—of the Holy Ghost, they are bound to give up all private feelings of delicacy in the matter, and publish abroad the "riches of divine grace." As if that delicacy which prompts reserve on matters of strong private feeling were not as much due to the direct influence of God as any other element in the matter!—and as if God were in such deplorable need of people to proclaim minutely [illegible] them, that the very persons who keep interpolating at every second line, 'Not unto us, but to Thy name be the praise,' till we are quite sick of the formula of renunciation and begin to doubt its veracity, are constrained to think that if they don't break through all delicacy and lay bare the secrets of their domestic and religious life, the divine cause will suffer for their reserve. The great thesis of these Evangelical fanatics that 'faith' is everything and 'works' nothing, is contradicted by their preposterous anxiety to publish to the world all the little religious events of their own lives. Could not this worthy Mr. Robinson have had faith without publishing to the world how he reproved his poor old father for whist-playing, how he thrust upon him "A Warning Voice," or some other of the Religious Tract Society's publications; how, in the agony of his prayer that the tract might take hold of his father's heart, he had a vision that he saw all his family except himself going down into the pit of everlasting damnation, and did not regret it because they did not "love Jesus;" and how, when he got up from his vision and began to work still more eagerly at their conversion, lest the vision should some day come true, he found his father already interested in the little tract aforesaid, and in a fair way to the abolition of the whist-table, the conflagration of the cards, and his final conversion? Would Mr. Robinson's faith have been less sincere if he had concealed from the world that he brought upon his mother an attack of gout in the stomach by exciting her with ill arguments, and then offered up a prayer beside her, while she was still apparently insensible, which she heard, and which led to her conversion? Does he seriously think that the Divine cause is in such a bad way that it would suffer through the suppression of all these domestic details, which he at least should have been the last to make known? If he does, he clearly has not much of the faith to which he attaches so overwhelming an importance. If he does not, his only excuse must be that, though God has no need of his particular services, yet he feels all delicate scruples silenced in his heart by the intensity of a religious zeal which compels him to publish to the world what will redound, in his belief, to the glory of God. In the latter case we can only say that we think him very much mistaken. Religious feelings which impel men to publish to the world how they have rebuked a poor old father for playing whist, argued a mother into a fit, and triumphed over two brothers and a sister in inexpressibly feeble religious controversies, are much more likely to disgust men with what is commonly called doing everything for the glory of God, than to advance the cause of religion. And more especially is this the case where "the instrument of God's glory" is so entirely unable to give his views a coherent shape as Mr. Robinson. Anything more twaddling and frequently ungrammatical than the greater portion of this tract we have seldom seen. That the man is sincere and pious we see; that, intellectually speaking, he is very much of a goose we also see. We hardly know whether we are most repelled by the immodesty or the silliness of such passages as this:—

"One night, when my revered parent and myself were playing double dummy (and as I was at home for the long vacation, my evenings were at liberty), I thus began, 'My dear father, will you allow me to suggest, that, as we are living at a time emphatically called *the march of intellect*, when there is so much valuable knowledge to be easily obtained, would it not be better, instead of playing cards every night, for me sometimes to read aloud some interesting work?' To this he replied, 'No! I prefer the card-table.' I thought it prudent then to say no more. At our next sitting, I ventured to speak stronger, and said, 'Do you not think, sir, that so much card-playing is *waste of time*, which might be more profitably employed?'—'William, what do you mean? I prefer the card-table.' This was uttered in a very decided tone, as if remembering my remark on the preceding night, so I thought it most judicious (having gained a little, calling it waste of time), to say no more till the next evening. I then ventured to use still stronger language, and addressed him as follows: 'My dearest father, excuse my again referring to cards, but I confess I feel very deeply respecting the time wasted, which I consider *sinful!* In our baptism we were signed with the sign of the cross, in token that we should not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified, and to fight manfully under his banner against *sin*, the *world*, and the *devil*, and to continue Christ's faithful soldier and servant unto our life's end. By our card-playing,' I added 'we are breaking this covenant.' During the delivery of this quotation, I perceived my venerable parent's countenance change, and, moving his head very angrily, he exclaimed, with much emphasis, 'What do you mean, sir? Where have you been to learn this?' I replied, 'My godmother called my attention to it, and it has made me feel we are all ignorant of the most important of all subjects.' He rejoined, 'How dare you talk so to *me*, sir? *You*, a mere boy, presume to tell *me my duty!*' Then, with a feeling, which seemed to choke his utterance, and, accompanied with tears, he said, changing his tone to one of grief, 'I perceive you will bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.' This quite overcame me, and, for the time, had the effect he wished to produce. I said, affectionately, 'My dearest father, anything but this; quite the reverse; my earnest desire is to prevent it; that is why I spoke as I did; however, I will now resume the cards.' On taking them up, he calmly uttered, 'That's right, now we shall go on nicely.' I rejoiced I had been able to speak so boldly, hoping, by the Divine blessing, that I should proceed step by step, till my end was gained."

Of course, Mr Robinson disapproves as much of all mere amusements, like chess and the magic lanthorn, as he does of novels, cards, quadrilles, and waltzes ("those powerful instruments, through the influence of Satan, the god of this world, to ruin immortal souls," he calls the two latter exercises), and would have worried the poor old octogenarian as much, if he had been accustomed to spend his evenings in guessing riddles or playing the violin (to any but sacred tunes), as he did about innocently playing whist with "double dummy." The sin, as far as we understand it,—but Mr. Robinson does not shine in explaining his meaning,—consists in enjoying any amusement that takes the mind away from Heaven and Hell. "Are you a natural man or a spiritual man?" asks his godmother just before his conversion,—as if the one excluded the other,—and we can at least answer for him that since his conversion, whatever his spiritual attainments may have been, he has *not* been "a natural man" but an exceedingly artificial one. He appears to have been engaged in a life-long attempt to abolish nature, and in some respects to have succeeded admirably,—as, for instance, in the pride with which he publishes the following vision:—

"I was prostrate on the ground in a kind of agony of prayer for the converson of my beloved family, and I imagined the last great day had arrived. I thought I was on the summit of a high mountain, at the corner of a right angle; whilst that solemn and soul-stirring hymn, 'Lo! He comes with clouds descending,' was being most beautifully chanted by the heavenly choir. All those who had 'washed their robes and made them white in the blood of The Lamb' were moving by me on one side, calmly and majestically, onward and upward, to eternal bliss; whilst all the rest of mankind were gliding down, on the other side, with fearful rapidity to eternal perdition. I beheld every member of my family hastening by me to the bottomless pit, and as they passed, each one shrieked aloud, 'Oh! save me, save me!' Let not the reader deem it strange when I declare, however awful it may appear, that instead of sympathizing with the poor sufferers and praying for their deliverance, I replied with calm composure, and the feeling that they had no right to enter the celestial city, '*No! you love not Jesus!*' I felt that their day of grace was gone for ever,—that all earthly ties were dissolved,—that they had despised my repeated warnings and messages of gospel truth,—that they would not be happy in their unregenerate state even in heaven itself,—and that it was now '*too late*.'"

Anyhow, he seems to have been very successful in rehearsing how at some future day he would stifle all love for relatives who did not "love Jesus."

Mr. Robinson never makes a wilder mistake than when he says that the conversions of his family were solely due to the Holy Spirit, "*for*, I could only appeal to the understanding." Whatever he did appeal to,—very likely it may have been their heart, for though he was an odious prig, he was an odious prig in thorough earnest, and genuinely pious in his own small way,—he assuredly did not reach their understanding, or if he did, their understanding must have been much quicker than ours.

The unique feature of the tract is, however, as we have said before, its religious immodesty. It publishes the author's private delight in what is technically called experimental religion,—but what, by the way, does an "experimental chapter" mean? the 15th chapter of St. John, about the vine and its branches, is emphatically so termed;—he publishes his father's card-playing habits and religious inferiority to himself; he publishes his mother's family pride, and her satisfaction in having an elder brother who was decided on the testimony of the majority of Law Lords to be "heir to the Barony of Braye," though, "from some cause not easy to explain, it was given to his opponent, who now enjoys the peerage," (we fear there is something of the grieved vanity of the world in that sentence of good Mr. Robinson's); he publishes a number of the sanctimonious things he said to his relatives, and of the agonies of prayer he indulged in in private for them all;—in a word, he publishes the most private concerns and emotions, and almost seems to take a morbid delight in thus stripping his mind of its natural and wholesome privacy. Is not the sacrifice of natural shame really one of the most *exciting* sacrifices the mind can make, and one which a certain sort of religious fanaticism always seems to select as the most pleasing to God? Is there not some real analogy between the tendency of the pagan and some of the more degraded forms of the Christian religion to unite religious enthusiasm with violent licence, and this morbid disposition of more respectable schools of piety to tear away the natural and decent veil from all the most deep-seated feelings? At any rate, we can assure Mr. Robinson that if this well-meaning but odious little tract of his gets far beyond his own school in the Church, instead of winning it fresh converts, it will win it fresh aversion and disgust. To the so-called "Evangelical" Churches we never felt even a momentary attraction; but this account of Mr. Robinson of the conversion of his family has rendered it more an object of positive nausea than ever. It seems as strange as it is true that the profession,—and, no doubt, the genuine experience,—of a profound love for such a Lord and Master as Christ, should encourage any sect to break through all the spiritual decencies, dignities, and reserves of life, in the manner of which Mr. Woolhouse Robinson has set us in his "Converted Family" a most unlovely example.

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R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq. and C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP.................................. £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria or Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts ...	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Berg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
OLD CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—

The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 .... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,968
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of............ £232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 .... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FOUNDED A. D. 1844.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.

MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Agent, Bombay

MESSRS. LANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP and SIR CHARLES SARGENT in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

VERSUS

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

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AGENTS—LONDON, Mr GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.